

# THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

**JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.**

**PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).**

*In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.*

**VOL. III.—No. 49. | LONDON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.**

[Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Sup-  
plement. Single copy of either, 9d.]

**THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER  
COMMENCED AT 3½ P.M.  
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED  
AT 5 P.M.**

## Contents.

|                                    | PAGE |                                   | PAGE |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| LATEST ADVICES . . . . .           | 1    | WAR IN CHINA . . . . .            | 9    |
| LIST OF PASSENGERS . . . . .       | 1    | OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF THE REBEL    | 9    |
| PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR    | 1    | ATTACK UPON SHANGHAI . . . . .    | 9    |
| SUMMARY OF NEWS:—                  |      | SPIRIT OF THE PRESS . . . . .     | 10   |
| JAPAN . . . . .                    | 3    | LEADING ARTICLES:—                |      |
| CHINA . . . . .                    | 3    | VOLUME III. . . . .               | 12   |
| PHILIPPINES . . . . .              | —    | OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA BY       |      |
| COCHIN-CHINA . . . . .             | —    | OVERLAND ROUTE FROM RAN-          |      |
| SIAM . . . . .                     | —    | GOON . . . . .                    | 13   |
| BORNEO . . . . .                   | —    | LITERATURE . . . . .              | 13   |
| JAVA . . . . .                     | —    | NAVAL AND MILITARY . . . . .      | 14   |
| MALACCA STRAITS . . . . .          | 3    | CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .          | 14   |
| BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS .    | 4    | CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER     |      |
| FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT, EX-     |      | MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY . . . . . | 15   |
| CHANGES, FREIGHTS AND SHIP-        |      | MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL . . . . . | 18   |
| PING INTELLIGENCE . . . . .        | 5    | SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE . . . . .   | 20   |
| CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE . . . . . | 7    |                                   |      |

## Latest Advises.

|                         | From London. | Arrived out. | Arrived in<br>London<br>this day. |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>JAPAN—</b>           |              |              |                                   |
| Yedo . . . . .          |              |              | Sept. 4                           |
| Kanagawa . . . . .      |              |              | " 10                              |
| Nagasaki . . . . .      |              |              | " 11                              |
| Hakodadi . . . . .      |              |              |                                   |
| <b>CHINA—</b>           |              |              |                                   |
| Peking . . . . .        | Aug. 10      | Sept. 26     | Oct. 5                            |
| Shanghai . . . . .      |              |              |                                   |
| Ningpo . . . . .        |              |              | " 7                               |
| Foo-Chow-Foo . . . . .  |              |              | " 9                               |
| Amoy . . . . .          |              |              |                                   |
| Swatow . . . . .        | " 27         | Oct. 9       | " 13                              |
| Hong Kong . . . . .     |              |              | " 12                              |
| Canton . . . . .        |              |              |                                   |
| Macao . . . . .         |              |              |                                   |
| <b>PHILIPPINES—</b>     |              |              |                                   |
| Manila . . . . .        | " 10         | Sept. 21     | " 5                               |
| <b>COCHIN-CHINA—</b>    |              |              |                                   |
| Touron . . . . .        |              |              | Sept. 25                          |
| Saigon . . . . .        |              |              |                                   |
| <b>SIAM—</b>            |              |              |                                   |
| Bangkok . . . . .       |              |              | Oct. 12                           |
| <b>BORNEO—</b>          |              |              |                                   |
| Labuan . . . . .        |              |              | " 1                               |
| Sarawak . . . . .       |              |              | " 8                               |
| <b>JAVA—</b>            |              |              |                                   |
| Batavia . . . . .       |              |              | " 25                              |
| <b>MALACCA STRAITS—</b> |              |              |                                   |
| Singapore . . . . .     | Sept. 10     | Oct. 13      | " 21                              |
| Penang . . . . .        | " "          | " 11         | " 23                              |

## List of Passengers.

### PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Southampton: Messrs. J. D. Bird, D. Scott, J. Cattle, Mrs. Cowie, child and five native servants. For Marseilles: Mr. M. W. Mouril-  
lian, and Dr. Brndley. For Suez: Mr. M. C. Bertrand. For Bombay: Messrs. E. Muncherjee and servant, M. Cassimbhoy Natha, Capt. Cloete. For Singapore: Mr. E. Shuley.

### PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pers, 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Padder  
Mr. Pope, Miss Alexander, Capt. Worthington, Messrs. Herdrick and Ler. To Singa-  
pore: Messrs. J. Watson, B. Henderson, W. H. Fetter, S. Johnson, St. John, and Mr.  
Paul, Sir James Brooke. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leveson.  
From Marseilles, 28th Nov., to Hong Kong: Mr. Meard. To Singapore: Mr. Ker-  
koven, Mr. Curz. To Shanghai: Mr. Moncrieff.

Per P. and O. str. Ellora, 27th Nov.—From Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay;  
Mr. Van Cleef. From Marseilles, 5th Dec., to Shanghai, via Bombay:—Mr. Phipps. To  
Hong Kong: Mr. Hudson.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Dec.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Miss Allen,  
Mr. H. J. Silverlock. To Shanghai: Mrs. A. Evans, and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr.  
Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, Paymaster Pope, Mr. F. H. Barker, Mr. Free-  
man, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. Babot, Mr. J. Rickett. From Marseilles, 12th Dec., to Singa-  
pore: Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac, Mr. F. David. To Hong Kong: Mr. Weiner, General  
Lemery and two aide-de-camps. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Governor of Mindanao  
and lady.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Baldwin,  
Mr. H. G. Howlett.—To Shanghai: Mr. L. C. Dupontes.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Purvis,  
Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, and infant, three children, Miss Symons, and governess.—To  
Penang: Mrs. Letten.—From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Singapore: Captain Dicey, Mr.  
W. Van Leunep, Mr. R. Santhogeno.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. J. Campbell.—To  
Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. Gordon.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Dec.—From Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Rev.  
and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Rook.

## PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

The following telegram was published in the daily papers  
yesterday, which has been confirmed by the mail delivered this  
morning:—

Mr. Boulby, (*Times*' correspondent), Mr. Loch, secretary to Lord  
Elgin, Mr. Parkes, Messrs. De Norman and Anderson, of Fane's  
Horse, and Captain Brabazon, have been made prisoners whilst  
engaged in choosing camping ground. They have been taken to  
Peking, where they are well treated.

Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st September  
at Chang-Kia-Wan and Jang-Chan. On both occasions 30,000  
Tartar cavalry advanced, and were completely routed by the  
Allies.

Two thousand Tartars were killed, and 50 guns taken. The  
Allies had only 18 wounded.

The Chinese have sent in a flag of truce, with the provisions  
for a treaty.

Lord Elgin demands the release of the prisoners before nego-  
tiating.

The Emperor's brother has been appointed chief commissioner  
to make peace.

Tea to the value of £250,000 sterling was taken at Chang-  
Kai-Wan.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Ho-si-wu, Sept. 26.

This is one of the naval stations, about thirty-five miles  
above Tien-tsin, between which two places the stores and  
provisions of the army are conveyed in flat country boats  
navigated by the navy, accompanied by a strong guard of the  
same: the heavy siege train was brought up in this way.  
From here the hills at the back of Peking, which is some  
twenty-five miles distant, can be plainly seen, the whole  
country being a dead flat, but well cultivated, and with good  
roads. On the 18th, Sir Hope Grant, with a division under  
Sir J. Michel, composed of Marines, part of the 99th Rifles,  
part of the 3rd Buffs, a Punjab regiment, two batteries of  
Artillery, and all the Cavalry, with a small French force, had  
a sharp action with the whole Tartar army, under Prince San-go-  
lin-sin, near Tang-chow, which ended in their being completely  
routed, their whole artillery, consisting of seventy guns, being  
captured, together with a very strong entrenched camp (in  
which we found a million pounds of tea). 700 killed and  
wounded on their side, but on ours very few indeed. It took  
place entirely through the treachery of the Chinese, as there  
was a suspension of hostilities for the time; but it appears to

have been a last attempt of San-go-lin-sin to retrieve his lost honours, in which he signally failed, and it is reported that he has now committed suicide rather than wait to lose his head at Peking, by command of his Celestial Majesty. I regret to say, that Mr. Parkes, accompanied by Mr. Locke and Mr. De Norman, of Lord Elgin's staff, Boulby, the *Times*' reporter, Captain Brabazon, of the artillery, and Colonel Walker, O.M., general of cavalry, as also Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Horse, with some twenty troopers, have all been taken prisoners, and carried off to Peking. Great fears are entertained about Parkes's safety, but Sir Hope Grant has sent to say, should one hair of any of their heads be injured he will sack and burn Peking, and he immediately sent down for reinforcements to come up. So the 31st and 67th, and another Punjab regiment was sent up from Tien-tsin. The 44th are ordered up from Shanghai, and the *Cambrian*, in tow of the *Australian*, has been sent down to Talien-whan Bay to bring up all the rest of the troops from there and break up the establishment, as the bay I mentioned in my last letter will be our wintering place for the Northern part of the forces. The capture of Parkes and the others took place as follows (except Anderson and his troopers, who were taken in another way). The army was halted about half-way between this place and Tang-chow, at the repeated solicitations of the Chinese Commissioners, who were most anxious to treat, and Parkes and his party, escorted by a strong detachment of King's Dragoon Guards, went to Tang-chow, held a long conference with them, and were on their way back to camp when they came across the whole Tartar force, which prevented them continuing their journey. So Mr. Parkes and the others turned back to go to ask the meaning of it from the Commissioners, and have never been seen since, leaving the dragoons there. After a little while the Tartars began to close round on the dragoons in a very suspicious manner, and presently a French officer who was with them (in attempting to snatch his sword from a man who had drawn it nearly out from its scabbard on pretence of examining it), was cut down. Of course there was nothing for them to do then but attempt to cut their way through, which they did in most gallant style, through showers of musketry which opened on them directly the Chinese saw our people were aware of their treachery; so they only just charged in time, or they would all have been taken prisoners. Three or four of their number were slightly wounded, and as soon as they got back to camp and told their story, Sir Hope set out with all his little force, and came upon the enemy, drawn in tremendous force. About five miles their line appeared to be, looking as if they could have eaten up our little army in a very few minutes, but the Armstrong shells soon changed the face of affairs, and mowed them down in numbers. Fane's Horse we lent to the French for the day, and these, with Probyn's, and the K. D. Guards, made dreadful havoc amongst them, charging through and through them and over them. It was a hand-to-hand fight everywhere latterly, and strange to say we lost very few on our side. The French Infantry were very closely engaged. Immediately the reinforcement came up the march is to be resumed for Peking without any more delays of any kind; no more talking until we get inside Peking. Lt. Anderson and his party of Fane's Horse were taken prisoners, having ridden unsuspectingly into the Chinese camp for news. Orders have just been sent down to the fleet for more sailors and all the rest of the marines of the fleet to be sent on shore immediately. A short time ago all the supplies of fresh provisions, &c., were stopped about Tien-tsin, and the shops shut up by order of the head mandarin, so we sent out and caught and keep him a prisoner at large in the Forts of Tien-tsin, since which everything comes in abundance; sheep, poultry, even game, fruit, vegetables, all at a very fair price; and the country people seeing now how well we treat them, do all they can for us. The shops are all open, and any quantities of china, furs, silks, and curiosities are to be bought, but of course we get cheated; possibly nothing less than a dollar is now asked for the most trifling thing. The plan is to ask the price of an article by signs (a curious language our's of barter is) and when found, as Captain Cuttle says, make a note of it, offering by and bye just one tenth of it, when probably you may come to a deal. Most ridiculous pictures of the costumes of our army are displayed for sale in the shop windows, some of which you shall see, as I am sending them home to England. The news of the fleet here is as it was; *Nimrod* and *Pioneer* run the mails for us between here and Shanghai. I forgot to say that every day they are discovering more beautiful large brass guns buried in-

side the Tien-tsin Forts. The Chinese thought they were very cunning, but they have not quite succeeded in hiding them. The Engineers are busy in blowing up some of the Forts; at the mouth of the Peiho one has already been destroyed, on the South side the outermost one on the land side, and the French are making docks on the North side to winter their gunboats in.

Latest.—We have just got intelligence of another action having taken place close to Peking, in which the Chinese have been again well thrashed; they have now fallen back on Peking to make a stand, there are a large number of guns mounted on the walls. It is expected that our troops are in Peking by this time, as they followed them up close. No other particulars of the engagement has yet arrived. The English mail arrived up here, and we are all much disgusted at being left to the tender mercies of Lord C. Paget about our extra pay; we thought Baillie Cochrane would have known better.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

TANG-CHOW, Sept. 23.

The allied forces have encamped near here after as hard a journey from Tien-tsin—through fields of cut millet—as can be imagined. I can assure you that our hardships have been little short of the Crimean campaign; and considering the difficulties, our army is in first-rate order. Of course we have not made a hardship of it.

On the 18th, as our advanced column was moving on towards Tang-Chow, they were fired on from an earthwork where some brass guns were mounted; the fire was returned by our Artillery, when a party of 25,000 or 30,000 Tartar Cavalry were observed in the town behind. They were charged by the Seikh Cavalry and French, and the earthwork was attacked at the same time. About 2,000 Tartars were killed, and above 50 guns taken, as well as a large quantity of ammunition, and the whole force routed. We had 16 or 18 wounded, none killed, but one since died of his wounds. This success is unfortunately more than counterbalanced by the capture of Mr. H. S. Parkes, and others. It appears that he, accompanied by Messrs. H. Loch, De Norman, Boulby (*Times*' correspondent), Anderson (Fane's Horse), and Brabazon (Royal Artillery), went on from the front to Tang-chow to make arrangements for the encampment of the army, and the supply of provisions. A spot was fixed on where the advanced column should encamp, but on the above-named party returning to the forces, they discovered that the Tartar Cavalry were occupying the ground agreed upon for our encampment. Mr. Parkes immediately rode back to Tang-chow to remonstrate, and the others of his party followed him, together with 12 or 15 Sowars, when they were captured.

Since our success at Taku this is the first overt act of hostility that has taken place. On the whole line of march the people have shown their fears by closing their houses in all the towns and villages passed through, yet supplies were procurable at all the halting places, until the city was reached by the advanced column. The same proposal was made here to the chief people in the place that they should establish a market, but they refused to do so. It then became necessary to take forcibly what was required, and pay for it; this they also opposed, and shut up their houses; the consequence was that the stores were broken open by authority, necessary supplies seized, and the example being thus set, other houses were soon entered, the inmates fled, and a general looting was practised. In some pawnbroker's shops were found large quantities of gold and silver bars, ingots, and ornaments, which fell to those who discovered them first.

After Mr. Wade's arrival with Lord Elgin at the front, when these events occurred, he went to Tang-chow to make inquiries, but only learnt that the foreigners had left that place on the previous morning. He then went to a Tartar encampment close by, with a flag of truce, and was then fired upon.

Captain R. Dew arrived, a few days ago, with a flotilla of more than thirty boats, bringing commissariat stores. They found the river very shallow in some places, but seldom under two feet; eighteen inches might be depended on. They were three days coming up, the tide ending soon after quitting Tien-tsin, and the current running down about two knots an hour. Since they arrived, other boats have passed for the French camp, a few miles higher up the river. This is the driest season of the year, and the drought has been unusually long.

On the 21st the forces went out to meet the Tartars, who were 30,000 strong, and spread over some six or seven miles of ground, evidently with the intention of surrounding us. By

manœuvring our troops, however, they became divided, when they were attacked and thoroughly routed, and after crossing the canal disappeared.

Some Chinese officials have come in to Lord Elgin and say that the missing party is safely lodged and properly treated in a large public building at Peking.

The Emperor's brother is now appointed Chief Commissioner to make peace, and pretends to repudiate the hostile acts of the military, but no reliance is placed on this, as it is believed they will not allow the Allies to enter Peking without an attempt to prevent them.

A flag of truce has come in, with large supplies of provisions. This may save Tang-chow, but it is believed to be only another attempt to gain time.

Peking is in sight about 7 or 8 miles distant by road, Tang-chow about 3 or 4, and the encampment is situated between the two, and on the Canal which runs from the Peiho to Peking.

His Imperial Majesty Hien Fung has, according to report, resolved to follow the example of the last King of the Ming dynasty, and put an end to his own existence, as soon as the barbarian enters his capital. He scorns the idea of running away.

#### FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HONG KONG, 13th October.

It will be evident to folks at home now, that there is some reality about a Chinese war, and it is not all "play pidgin" as it used to be. Of the capture of our new [C. B. Mr. Parkes and others, you will hear. Reinforcements of about 150 men of the 102nd Regiment (French), who have just arrived from France by the mail, went forward yesterday to Shanghai, as also Lady Grant and Sir Mordaunt Wells, the Chief Justice of Calcutta, who is on a tour for his health. What the prospects are for a final settlement of the war, it would be, I think, unwise to attempt to foretell. We are in for a winter in Peking now, that is certain. The Chinese, it appears, only parley and offer to treat, in order to gain time to make further resistance. The last barrier to our entrance and occupation of Peking is now reached, and by next mail you will hear of the Allied armies being quartered therein, for Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant will not now be hurried into any concession. Their opportunity was lost at Tien-tsin, and the Chinese must now pay the penalty.

### Summary of News from the Far East.

#### JAPAN.

The following is taken from the Circular of Messrs. Fraser and Co., dated Nagasaki, 10th Sept.:—During the past month Teas have continued to arrive freely, and considerable settlements have been made for Shanghai. Raw Silk comes forward slowly, and, owing to the eager demand evinced by foreigners, the stock is low. Several transports have arrived and departed for the Peiho with provisions, coals, &c., for the Allied forces. In political affairs, we have nothing of importance to add to our last report.

**IMPORTS.**—There has been a good demand for all descriptions of manufactured goods, and sales have been made from the late arrivals from Shanghai and Hong Kong. American drill are saleable at Mex. \$3 40 per piece of 40 yards. Large transactions take place in barter for teas and silk. Sugar and candy are steady at \$6 to \$6.50, and sapanwood \$3 75 per picul.

**EXPORTS.**—The principal part of the business doing is in teas for the Shanghai market. Goods adapted to Chinese consumption continue neglected, on account of the unsatisfactory reports from China; but upon the revival of trade there, a large business will quickly follow. Our quotations are as follows:—Green teas, common mixed, \$6 to \$8; good common, \$12 to \$15; medium, \$16 to \$18; fine to finest, \$20 to \$24 per picul. Raw silk: small stock, \$3 to \$5; per catty Copper, \$20 to \$26 per picul; Coals, \$4 25c. per ton; Vegetable Wax, \$12; Beeswax, \$32 to \$33 per picul.

#### CHINA.

##### SHANGHAI.

The *North China Herald* has the following items on the rebellion. It appears now certain that the object of the rebels in advancing on Shanghai was to be near to foreigners, in order to obtain arms and ammunition.

Our Chinese correspondent asserts that the insurgents in

their march on Shanghai showed more mercy than they usually do. This did not prevent the utmost consternation from taking possession of the inhabitants of the five Hsiens of Shanghai—Tsing-poo, Chia-ting, Hwa-ting, and Lao-hsien—who fancied that the Imperial authorities, having neither money nor soldiers, would leave them to their fate. They are preparing a testimonial for the English and French, at the same time they intend requesting that the troops may sweep the country clean. They went to the two Consuls yesterday with documents, and were promised that the affair should be referred to the Allied Ministers, whereupon the deputation withdrew.

On the 21st Sept. a fire broke out in the Waloo, destroying some 150 houses, and indeed demolishing half the place.

#### SWATOW.

From Swatow we hear of the bombardment of another unfortunate village. This time H.M.'s gunboat *Weasel* has been the assailing party. Certain information of the names of the Chinese who made the attack on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s agent's house, on Double Island, the planner of the raid and the disposer of the plunder, being obtained by the British Consul, the gunboat on the 16th Sept., left this port for the village of Boehoey, situate up the Haimun Creek. After a delay of three days for the local authorities, who on the plea of the diminutive size of the attacking force and the dread of the villagers' vengeance being turned towards themselves in case of the defeat which they anticipated, ultimately refused to assist. The usual demand in such cases being made, i.e., restoration of plunder and the delivery of ringleaders, and compliance being refused by the villagers, who did not attempt to deny their participation in the robbery, the gunboat tried the persuasive powers of shot and shell: ineffectually as far as obtaining any desire for treating was concerned. A landing party was sent on shore with a howitzer, and were driven back to their boats—providentially without mishap. The gunboat then taking another and superior position to the former, threw more shell amongst the houses, and sent a boat in to observe their effect. The boat, with an officer and four men were taken prisoners, lured, as has since been heard, by a letter being held up. The *Weasel* had, of course, to withdraw for fear of compromising their safety. Letters have been received from the prisoners, who appear to suffer more from anxiety of mind than from their wounds or personal discomforts. The gunboat returned to Double Island on the 1st October to await reinforcements. The steamer *Undine* had arrived all safe at Swatow, on the 11th. She behaved very well in a heavy seaway.

#### HONG KONG.

The *Hong Kong Register* has the following summary of proceedings at this place:—"But little of local interest has transpired since the date of last mail. A most unusual activity prevails in building enterprises, which promise to improve the town in every quarter. Every available spot of ground is seized upon with avidity, while new land is being brought into existence by extending the sea frontage, and filling in low lands. The Abuses Commission Inquiry makes haste slowly, and is almost as near a termination as it was in August." The *Friend of China* has, we hear, made its debut at Canton; but we have not been fortunate enough to receive the first copy.

### MALACCA STRAITS.

#### SINGAPORE.

The following corrected statement of the trade of the Straits we extract from the *Straits Times*:—

| Comparative Statement of the Imports and Exports of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca. } |        |                   |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------|
| Imports and Exports.                                                                                  |        | 1849-50.          | 1859-60.    |
| Singapore.                                                                                            |        |                   |             |
| Imports .....                                                                                         | Rupees | 27,232,744        | 47,199,189  |
| Exports .....                                                                                         |        | 21,086,269        | 56,513,885  |
|                                                                                                       |        | 48,319,013        | 103,713,024 |
| Prince of Wales' Islands.                                                                             |        |                   |             |
| Imports .....                                                                                         |        | 5,745,791         | 15,800,000  |
| Exports .....                                                                                         |        | 6,953,081         | 19,500,006  |
|                                                                                                       |        | 12,698,872        | 35,300,000  |
| Malacca.                                                                                              |        |                   |             |
| Imports .....                                                                                         |        | 736,065           | 5,748,887   |
| Exports .....                                                                                         |        | 430,149           | 3,452,396   |
|                                                                                                       |        | 1,216,214         | 9,201,283   |
| Grand total .....                                                                                     |        | Rupees 62,234,899 | 148,214,307 |



The Batavia folks have had a visit from the Japanese Ambassadors, who are on their way home from New York, in the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. The *Niagara* coaled at Onrust, and left for Japan on the 10th of October. Whilst the politeness of the Americans to those who visited their ship was very much praised, the childish jealousy with which the visitor, were prevented from holding any intercourse with the Japanese caused much dissatisfaction. It really looks as if America now wished to monopolise that which she formerly grudged to Holland. Meanwhile, we would remark that the manifestation of this feeling of jealousy and envy on the part of the Dutch is exceedingly ill-timed and in bad taste. The Americans deserve credit for their enterprise. Their expedition to Japan was productive of great benefit not only to themselves, but to commerce and trade generally. The tone of the Batavia journals is altogether uncalled for, and will only result in exciting the animosity of Jonathan, without in any manner reflecting credit on the Dutch.

The news from Banjer-massing is still very gloomy. The Dutch troops had been beaten back with the loss of several officers, killed and wounded. The *Gottorp*, laden with guns and stores for the Amoor, has put into Batavia.

H.M. Surveying schooner *Saracen* has arrived here from the Straits of Banca. The report of the Commander with reference to the work accomplished is most satisfactory, and shows that considerable energy has been brought to bear in the task undertaken. The officers of the *Saracen* were allowed three months to complete the survey of the Straits, but they have done the work in eight weeks—and done it well, too. A new route has been found, which will greatly expedite the passage of vessels through the Straits. We stated some weeks ago, that ships bound through had always hitherto hugged the Sumatra Coast, and that it usually required eight or ten days' sailing to get through. By keeping along the coast of Banca Island, however, all the difficulties are at once removed, and the passage through can always be accomplished in two days. The tides meet about midway in the Straits, at Nanka Islands, and ships taking advantage of the tides, always get through in forty-eight hours, even if there is no wind to assist them. This is a very important discovery, and cannot be too prominently brought to the notice of ship masters. We are therefore glad to learn that a new Chart of Banca Straits has been finished and placed in the Harbour Master's office here, for inspection. We also notice with pleasure that full sailing directions are to be printed immediately and sent down to Anjer, for the guidance of ships coming from England. Hitherto, British ships have been mainly dependent upon Dutch surveys and Dutch charts of these waters, to the reproach of the British Government. We are glad that at last we have an accurate survey, by English enterprise, of a dangerous and intricate passage, but a passage which is largely availed of by British vessels.

Lieut. Armstrong, of the Madras Artillery, proceeded in the steamer *Shandon* to Malacca, to relieve Lieut. Shortland, of the same corps, commanding the artillery at Malacca. The latter officer will come on here and proceed to Labuan to relieve the artillery officer at that station.

We hear sad accounts of hurricanes and storms in Netherlands India. A hurricane passed over Kadoe from the southwest, accompanied with hail the size of a pigeon's egg. Houses were torn in pieces, trees uprooted, and much damage done. At Celebes, also, there had been severe storms. The British brig *Coreyra*, Captain Walsen, was totally lost at Djambrawa (Bali) on the night of the 23rd September. The authorities sent a cruiser to render assistance. The cargo consisting of 3000 bags rice, and 250 piculs coffee, destined for Singapore, was all lost. Crew saved. The wreck is advertised for sale.

Any plan having for its object the improvement of our bazar supplies, will be, we are sure, interesting to every citizen of Singapore. The exorbitant price demanded for articles of food in our bazars can only be remedied by an increased supply and more active competition. We are therefore glad to notice that a movement has recently been set on foot by some of the traders of Siam and the contiguous Malay States, which will result in keeping up a good supply of cattle for our markets, at a less expense than has hitherto prevailed.

The English clergyman at Batavia, the Rev. Mr. Moncreiff, died on Friday night, the 12th Oct., and was buried on Sunday, the 14th October. He left a widow and two children.

## SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

| Vessel.                 | Class.       | Guns. | Vessel.                    | Class.      | Guns. |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------------|-------------|-------|
| BRITISH.                |              |       | FRENCH.                    |             |       |
| Acorn . . . . .         | Brig         | 19    | Andromache . . . . .       | Ship        | —     |
| Acteon . . . . .        | Surveying.   | 26    | Avalanche . . . . .        | "           | 6     |
| Adventure . . . . .     | Steamer      | —     | Calvados . . . . .         | "           | —     |
| Attalante . . . . .     | "            | —     | Capricieuse . . . . .      | Frigate     | 40    |
| Assaye . . . . .        | St. Sloop    | —     | Didon . . . . .            | "           | 40    |
| Beagle . . . . .        | Screw        | 4     | Dierouledes . . . . .      | Steamer     | —     |
| Cambrian . . . . .      | Frigate      | 44    | Dragonne . . . . .         | "           | —     |
| Camilla . . . . .       | Brig         | 16    | Dracene . . . . .          | Gunboat     | 6     |
| Centaure . . . . .      | Pad. Frigate | 6     | Driade . . . . .           | "           | —     |
| Chesapeake . . . . .    | Frigate      | 51    | Du Chayla . . . . .        | Steamer     | —     |
| Cooper . . . . .        | Desp. Str.   | —     | Durance . . . . .          | "           | 19    |
| Coromandel . . . . .    | "            | 6     | Entrepreneante . . . . .   | "           | —     |
| Cruizer . . . . .       | St. Sloop    | 17    | Forbin . . . . .           | "           | —     |
| Encounter . . . . .     | Screw        | 14    | F. de Norzagaray . . . . . | "           | —     |
| Esk . . . . .           | Corvette     | 21    | Fusée . . . . .            | Steamer     | 6     |
| Farnese . . . . .       | Steamer      | —     | Garonne . . . . .          | Corvette    | —     |
| Furiosus . . . . .      | St. Frigate  | 6     | Gironde . . . . .          | "           | —     |
| Fury . . . . .          | "            | 6     | Jura . . . . .             | Steamer     | —     |
| Hercules . . . . .      | Hospital     | —     | Kienchang . . . . .        | "           | —     |
| Hesper . . . . .        | St. Transp.  | 2     | La Place . . . . .         | Steamer     | —     |
| Highflyer . . . . .     | St. Corv.    | 21    | Le Forte . . . . .         | Gunboat     | —     |
| Imperieuse . . . . .    | Sc. Frigate  | 61    | Lilly . . . . .            | Steamer     | —     |
| Inflexible . . . . .    | St. Frigate  | 6     | Marne . . . . .            | Frigate     | —     |
| Magicienne . . . . .    | "            | 6     | Marseau . . . . .          | "           | 6     |
| Melville . . . . .      | Ship         | —     | Mitralle . . . . .         | Steamer     | 6     |
| Mhor . . . . .          | Steamer      | —     | Neurthe . . . . .          | "           | 12    |
| Minden . . . . .        | Hulk         | —     | Nemesis . . . . .          | Steamer     | 50    |
| Nimrod . . . . .        | Desp. Str.   | 4     | Nerve . . . . .            | "           | —     |
| Odin . . . . .          | Pad. Frigate | 16    | Peiho . . . . .            | "           | —     |
| P. Charlotte . . . . .  | Hulk         | —     | Perseverante . . . . .     | "           | —     |
| Prince Arthur . . . . . | Steamer      | —     | Phlegcion . . . . .        | Frigate     | 8     |
| Pearl . . . . .         | Screw        | 20    | Pregent . . . . .          | Steamer     | —     |
| Pioneer . . . . .       | Do.          | 6     | Primangnet . . . . .       | "           | 8     |
| Reynard . . . . .       | Do.          | 4     | Rajah . . . . .            | "           | —     |
| Rindlove . . . . .      | Do.          | 6     | Renommée . . . . .         | "           | —     |
| Roebuck . . . . .       | Desp. Str.   | 6     | Rose . . . . .             | Steamer     | —     |
| Sampson . . . . .       | St. Frigate  | 6     | Rhine . . . . .            | "           | —     |
| Scout . . . . .         | Screw        | 21    | Rhone . . . . .            | "           | —     |
| Simoom . . . . .        | Sc. Transp.  | 8     | Saigon . . . . .           | "           | —     |
| Snake . . . . .         | Screw        | 4     | Saone . . . . .            | "           | —     |
| Sphinx . . . . .        | Pad. Frigate | 6     | Shanghai . . . . .         | U. S. Sloop | —     |
| Touze . . . . .         | "            | —     | Vengeance . . . . .        | Frigate     | —     |
| Urgent . . . . .        | Sc. Transp.  | 8     | AMERICAN.                  |             |       |
| Vulcan . . . . .        | Sc. Transp.  | 6     | John Adams . . . . .       | "           | —     |
| Waterman . . . . .      | Steamer      | —     | Hartford . . . . .         | "           | —     |
| Zenobia . . . . .       | Steamer      | —     | Saginaw . . . . .          | "           | —     |
| FRENCH.                 |              |       |                            |             |       |
| Alarpe . . . . .        | Gunboat      | 8     |                            |             |       |
| Alon Pnh. . . . .       | "            | —     |                            |             |       |

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

## BIRTHS.

BARFIELD—On the 16th inst., at Swansea, the wife of A. Barfield, Esq., of a daughter.

HANSON—At Singapore, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Hanson, surgeon, of a daughter.

HOSTE—On the 19th inst., at 20, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Hoste, of a son.

LITTLE—At Bonnington House, Singapore, on the 16th October, the wife of Robert Little, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of a son.

MARTIN—At Hong Kong, on the 27th September, the wife of Mr. F. L. Martin, of a son.

PEARCE—On the 19th inst., at North Brixton, the wife of Richard Pearce, Esq., of a daughter.

THOMSETT—On board H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, Hong Kong, on the 7th October, the wife of H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N., Acting Harbour Master, of a daughter.

WELLMAN—At Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, on the 5th October, the wife of Captain W. H. Wellman, 99th Regt., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

MAJOR—BARTLET—On the 6th inst., at Aldersgate Church, London, Mr. John Major, late of Hong Kong, to Ellen, second daughter of Captain John Bartlet, of Burton Bradstock, Dorset.

PLUNKET—MURRELL—On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. A. D. Nicolson, Chaplain, Charles Bushe Plunket, J. P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, to Emmeline Rebecca Murrell, of Norfolk, England.

SMITH—BILLINGS—At Hong Kong, on the 1st October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, Mr. Henry William Smith, to Miss Ann Billings.

## DEATHS.

BIRD—On the 24th Sept., at Shanghai, Alexander Bird, Esq., formerly Vice-Consul at Whampoa.

BLAIN—At Canton, on the 11th October, drowned from the capsizing of a boat, Mr. Blain, of Messrs. D. W. McKenzie and Co.

CRAMPTON—At Shanghai, on the 19th September, William Crampton, Esq., aged 45 years.

HORDER—At Hong Kong, on the 26th September, Mr. Charles W. Horder, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., aged 22 years.

HOWELL—On the 27th, on board the U. S. ship *Haze*, Mr. J. W. Howell, aged 24 years.

LAVILLE—Near Madras, Mrs. Laville, youngest daughter of Captain W. C. Leisk, of Singapore.

MONCREIFF—At Batavia, on the 12th Oct., the Rev. Mr. Moncreiff English clergyman.

REHDEN—At Canton, on the 11th October, drowned from the capsizing of a boat, Mr. Rehden, of Messrs. Dent and Co.

SAYERS—Died suddenly, on the 3rd October, — Sayers, late chief officer of the British barque *Robert Passenger*.

THOMPSON—On the 18th inst., Mr. Adam Thompson, of No. 25, New Bond-street, in his 68th year.

WALKER—At Hong Kong, on the 11th October, Mr. T. L. Walker, late Assistant Surveyor-General.



# COMMERCIAL REPORT. CHINA.—EXPORTS.

**TEA.**—Supplies at Canton have come forward more freely. At Foo-chow the supplies are large, and at Shanghai the new teas have commenced to arrive. The exports to Australia are particularly large. The settlements at Shanghai are reported to be 1,000 chests Ningchow and Oopack Congou at 30 to 32 taels. 2,500 chests Hoochow ditto at 20 to 23 taels, and 800 chests Shanghai packed ditto at 15 to 18 taels; 7 chops of contract Ningchow Congous have been delivered, and considerable quantities of Oopack and Ningchow are expected at Ningpo very shortly. The stock for sale upon the market is reported—3,500 chests Oopack, Ningchow and Hoochow, and 4,000 chests old and Shanghai packed. In other kinds than Congou there is nothing doing. There are 500 pkgs. old, and 200 ditto new Flowery Pekoe upon the market, but there is no demand. Greens.—There have been no direct arrivals, but some Pingweys have been brought to market via Ningpo. Settlements of these have been made to the extent of 2,000 half chests, and 1,750 ten-catty boxes at rates not reported. At Canton about eighty chops of the new Oonams and Oopacks have arrived down, and about twenty more are expected. The following transactions are reported during the fortnight:—Congou, 8 chops at 23 taels for good Oonams up to 30 taels for the fine Oopacks, besides 7 chops contract teas, 1,100 half chests Tayshan at 18 to 19 taels. Canton Greens: 12,000 boxes Gunpowder, at 18 to 21 taels, and 100 half chests Young Hyson, at 24 taels; leaving upon the market 80 chops Congou, 10 ditto Souchong, 1,500 half chests Oolong, 600 ditto Plain Or. Pekoe, and 500 chests Flowery Pekoe. At Foo-chow-Foo the settlements are:—Congou, 40,000 chests and 37,000 half ditto, at 9½ to 17 taels for dusty to fair common; 18 to 22 taels for good common to middling; 23 to 25 taels for fine. Common to Medium Ningchows have brought 24 taels. Raw Silk.—Shanghai.—Supplies from the country continue to arrive in great abundance. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 5,000 bales, being 30,000 bales for the season, against 23,000 bales at corresponding period last season. About two or three thousand bales have lately been shipped from Ningpo direct for Hong Kong. The unsold stock on the market is estimated at 7,000 bales. The following are the quotations:—Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2, none; No. 3, 373 to 385 taels; No. 4 and 5, 320 to 350 taels. Taysaams, No. 1, 345 to 350 taels; No. 2, 330 to 335 taels; and No. 3, 310 to 315 taels.

**DRUGS, &c.**—Cassia Ligna, the quotations at Canton is \$17 50c. to \$17 75c.—sales reported 500 piculs; stock, 5,000 piculs. At Macao it is quoted \$16 75c. to \$17 50c., with a very small stock. Cassia Buda, no stock—wanted at \$32 to \$33. Cassia Oil, at Canton, \$325; at Macao, \$300; no settlements—stock ample. Star Anniseed, 100 piculs are offered at Macao, at \$15 15c., no buyers. Anniseed Oil, in ample stock at Macao, \$165 to \$170 the quotation. Vermilion, the best Canton, \$38 per box. Matting, as last quoted. Fire Crackers, 82c. per box for the best. Camphor is becoming a monopoly, and is likely to be maintained at about \$22 to \$25 for some time.

## CHINA.—IMPORTS.

Business at Shanghai has been so trifling that any quotations are only calculated to mislead:—

At Foochow large sales had been made during the fortnight between the departure of the mails. 12,000 pieces grey shirtings had gone into consumption at following rates—5½ to 5½ catty, \$2.40 to \$2.50; 6½ to 6½ catty at \$2.80; 7½ catty \$2.85. White Shirtings: 1,000 pieces at \$2.80 to \$3.05. T-Cloths: 38,000 pieces 6 to 6½ lb, \$1.65 to \$1.95; 7 to 7½ lb, \$1.90 to \$2.85. American Drills: Large sales, amounting to 35,500 pieces, 40 yards, at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per piece. Lead continued to advance in price with considerable sales, say 2,400 piculs at \$9.50 to \$10. At Hong Kong and Canton sales of all imported goods have been on a fair scale. The quotations for sales at Canton are for Yarn:—Nos. 16 to 24, \$32.25 to \$35.25; Nos. 28 to 32, \$34 to \$37.50; and Nos. 38 to 42, \$35.75 to \$41.25. Stocks are much reduced and firmly held. A further advance may therefore be anticipated. Grey Shirtings.—Prices have for the past month displayed little change. The fortnight's sales amount to 16,500 pieces at following rates: 5½ to 6 catty, \$2.10 to \$2.30; 6½ to 6½ catty, \$2.65 to \$2.80; 7 to 7½ catty, \$2.90 to \$3.50.

**COALS AT HONG KONG.**—English steam are worth \$12 afloat. Sydney, about \$6 to \$7. Stocks are small, and rates likely to advance. Provisions, Ship Chandlery, &c.—The market is so entirely glutted with all descriptions, that it is impossible to give quotations. Good Gallego flour can be had at \$9. Heavy supplies of all kinds have arrived from San Francisco, and more are coming.

**White Shirtings.**—The lower numbers of these goods exhibit a slight improvement. Sales, however, are trifling, amounting to 1,000 pieces only; 54 to 58 reeds, \$2 40c. to \$2 50c.; 60 to 66, \$2 55c. to \$2 65c.; 66 to 72, \$2 75c. to \$2 85c. Sales of American Drills have forced woollen fabrics out of sale. Lead.—is scarce and wanted, and continues to advance in price. 350 piculs have changed hands. Quotations \$8 50c. to \$9 30c. Nail Rods.—Prices of this description of Iron remain unchanged, say \$2 50c. to \$3 10c. At these quotations about 4,780 piculs have gone into consumption. Tin Plates.—Sales, 800 boxes at \$6 10c. to \$6 30c.

## MANILA.

**EXPORTS.**—Current Clayed Sugar: Small purchases have been made at \$5 62½c. per picul. Unclayed sugar there; has been no alteration. Zebu and Iloilo have fetched \$3 56½ to \$3 59½. The taal noticed in our last, part has been taken at \$3 59½, and the remainder is offered at \$3 50. Hemp continues without alteration, the quotation being \$4 12½ to \$4 18½ per picul. Coffee: There is but little on hand, which is held for \$15 40. Sapanwood: There is no demand, prices are nominal. Hides: Any that are available for shipment are taken at \$8. Cuttings, \$9. Cigars: The late demand for No. 2 cheroots has caused a small advance, being \$8 11½ per mil. Rice: The contract has been taken at \$2 44 per cavan, one half silver for supplying the troops &c., for three years.

**IMPORTS.**—Very little has been done in grey and white shirtings: 200 pieces of the former sold at \$3 for 8½ lbs goods. Grey long cloths and twills are extremely dull, most of the transactions lately having been damaged goods. White jacconets have been placed at \$1.75 to \$2.37½ per piece of 20 yards. Trouserings have declined considerably in value, 700 pieces are reported sold at 11 to 17 cents per yard. Gingham: The sales have been small. Cambayas: Prices are very unsatisfactory. Coloured cotton having been placed at \$27 to \$29. Stocks are expected to be considerable before the end of the year. In metals the market is very dull, English bar selling at \$4, and pig at \$2 per picul. Coals have been sold in Singapore at \$10, deliverable here.

## SINGAPORE.

The past fortnight has been exceedingly dull for all imports, and transactions have been very limited, as owing to the non-arrivals of the Bugis traders there existed no demand for Exports, and second hands are still fully supplied. Since a few days the Bugis boats have begun to arrive, and as it is reported that a large number is still to follow, a rather better feeling is prevailing with the native dealers, although they have not as yet begun to buy to any extent. For exports, there continues a good demand, but the supplies of some of our principal articles continue small. Several failures are reported among the Chinese, some of which are—Hoswee, debts drs. 30,000, payment guaranteed in full in 3 and 6 months. Ko Po Soon, debts about drs. 24,000; the estate has been placed in hands of trustees, and it is expected will realise about 30 per cent. Low Sam, debts about \$3,000.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents, and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

## EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

|                                              | Bank.<br>6s. 5½d. | Private.<br>6s. 6½d. |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| At Shanghai (per Tael) . . . 6 months sight. |                   |                      |
| Ditto . . . 3 ditto                          | ..                | 4 11                 |
| At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto         | ..                | ..                   |
| At Canton . . . 6 ditto                      | 4 8½ to 4 8½      | 4 9 to 4 9½          |
| At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto                   | ..                | ..                   |
| At Macao . . . 6 ditto                       | ..                | ..                   |
| Ditto . . . 3 ditto                          | ..                | ..                   |
| At Singapore . . . 6 ditto                   | 4 10 to 4 10½     | 4 10½ to 4 10½       |
| Ditto . . . 3 ditto                          | ..                | ..                   |
| At Manila . . . 6 ditto                      | 4 7               | 4 7                  |
| Ditto . . . 3 ditto                          | ..                | ..                   |
| At Batavia . . . 6 ditto                     | ..                | ..                   |
| (guilderd.) . . . 6 ditto                    | ..                | ..                   |

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 312 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228½ per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai — per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong — per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75.0 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

## EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1860-61.

|                                         | From<br>Shanghai. | From<br>Foo-chow. | From<br>Canton,<br>Macao,<br>and<br>Hong Kong. | Total lbs. | SILK.<br>Total<br>Bales. |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| From July 1 to Sept.<br>30, 1860.....   | 1,749,933         | 12,107,900        | 11,984,138                                     | 26,062,321 | 23,965                   |
| Comparative period last<br>season ..... | 7,181,307         | 6,538,356         | 5,183,550                                      | 18,873,313 | 20,105                   |
| TO UNITED STATES.                       |                   |                   |                                                |            |                          |
| From July 1 to Sept. 30,<br>1860 .....  | ...               | ...               | ...                                            | 8,855,985  | Piculs.<br>183           |
| Comparative period last<br>season ..... | ...               | ...               | ...                                            | 8,192,317  | 500                      |
| TO THE CONTINENT.                       |                   |                   |                                                |            |                          |
| From July 1 to Sept. 30,<br>1860 .....  | ...               | ...               | ...                                            | 624,700    | Bales.<br>1,960          |
| Comparative period last<br>season ..... | ...               | ...               | ...                                            | ...        | 1,024                    |

| TO SAN FRANCISCO.              |     |           |            |        |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|------------|--------|
| From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860  | ... | ...       | Packages.  | ...    |
| Comparative period last season | ... | ...       | 8,857      | ...    |
| TO AUSTRALIA.                  |     |           |            |        |
| From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860  | ... | 2,113,300 | Total lbs. | ...    |
| Comparative period last season | ... | ...       | 5,243,740  | ...    |
| TO GREAT BRITAIN.              |     |           |            |        |
| From 1843 to 1844              | ... | ...       | 51,022,600 | ...    |
| " 1845 to 1846                 | ... | ...       | 57,334,200 | 18,604 |
| " 1847 to 1848                 | ... | ...       | 63,972,300 | 22,143 |
| " 1849 to 1850                 | ... | ...       | 77,327,800 | 61,980 |
| " 1851 to 1852                 | ... | ...       | 92,240,300 | 50,480 |
| " 1853 to 1854                 | ... | ...       | 76,990,255 | 68,811 |
| " 1855 to 1856                 | ... | ...       | 65,789,792 | 83,136 |
| " 1857 to 1858                 | ... | ...       | 85,560,452 | 61,163 |

## EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Assyrian from Shanghai, Oct. 3, to London, 364,492 lbs. tea; 290 piculs galls; 25 cocoons 50 millos canes.  
 Per Earl of Windsor, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 22, to London, tea, 882,300 lbs.  
 Per Mandarin, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 1, to New York, tea, 592,540 lbs.  
 Per Cossack, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 3, to New York, tea, 463,600 lbs.  
 Per Gazelle, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 11, to Melbourne, tea, 223,000 lbs.  
 Per Oscar, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 23, to Melbourne, tea, 298,400 lbs.  
 Per Norma, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 23, to Sydney, tea, 404,000 lbs.  
 Per Algernon, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 29, to Sydney, tea, 523,500 lbs.  
 Per Salacia, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 29, to London, tea, 519,000 lbs.  
 Per Crystal Palace, from Canton, Sept. 28, to London, tea, 499,086 lbs.  
 Per Pekin, mail steamer, from Hong Kong, Sept. 28, to London, silk, 2,650 bales; to Continent, 357.  
 Per Caroline Chisholm, from Hong Kong, Oct. 2, to Liverpool, tea, 411,500 lbs.  
 Per Ann, from Amoy, Sept. 9, to New York, tea, 573,500 lbs.  
 Per North Wind, from Amoy, Sept. 17, to New York, tea, 779,114 lbs.  
 Per N. B. Palmer, from Amoy, Sept. 29, to New York, tea, 1,099,992 lbs.  
 Per Ocean Steed, from Canton, Oct. 3, to New York, tea, 104,920 lbs.

## EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Clifton, to Falmouth, Sept.—sugar, 14,584 piculs; sapanwood, 320.  
 Per Golden City to Boston, Sept.—sugar, 8,466 piculs; hemp, 5,662 sapanwood, 400; coffee, 16; cigars, 450 mila.

## EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Atalanta to London:—Gambier, 6,890 piculs; coffee, 115; buffalo horns, 71; rattans, 789.  
 Per Captain Cook, to London:—Tin, 162 piculs; gambier, 12,587; coffee, 67; sago flour, 162; pearl sago, 689; white pepper, 377; black, 485; cubebs, 17; teal seed, 683; gum Benjamin, 111; gum dammar, 152; sticklac, 72; gamboge, 10; nutmegs, 46; mace, 6; gutta-percha, 1,213; india-rubber, 1,574; split rattans, 35; rattans, 717; hides, 180; horns, 24; camphor, 122 cases; cassia oil, 21; anniseed oil, 20; essential oil, 6; gum mastic, 129 cases; malacca canes, 1,889 bundles.  
 Per Johannes Kepler to Falmouth:—Gambier, 1,496 piculs; pearl sago, 1,493; cutch, 447; black pepper, 3,160; white, 136; rattans, 184; horns, 48; merchandise, 5 cases.  
 Per Aquila to Falmouth:—Rattans, 60 piculs.  
 Per Ina Russell to Europe:—Rattans, 532 piculs.  
 Per Quick Step to New York:—Tin, 1,943 piculs; gambier, 4,703; black pepper, 1,410; cubebs, 15; pearl sago, 299; sago flour, 293; sugar, 344; tapioca, 521; gum dammar, 25; buffalo hides, 379; cow hides, 34; rattans, 920; tea, 907 boxes; camphor, 41 cases.

## EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Three Bells, Oct. 4, for London, tin, 2,558 piculs; sugar, 4,778; black pepper, 2,300; gutta-percha, 35; india-rubber, 1,320 tapioca, 1,023; buffalo hides, 196; rattans, 215; nutmegs, 307; mace, 65; isinglass, 7; tortoise shell, 1; dragon's blood 61; essential oil, 492 bottles; curry powder, 24; rum, 15,525 gallons; wearing apparel, 3 cases.  
 Per Toronto, Oct. 4, for London, tin, 2,743 piculs; sugar, 1,946; black pepper, 3,342; white, 231; cutch, 362; gutta-percha, 9; india rubber, 182; rattans, 716; nutmegs, 262; mace, 45; buffalo hides, 71; fish maws, 62; rum, 11,390 gallons; shells, 178 baskets; preserves, 1 case.  
 Per Versailles, Sept. 25, for Boston, tin, 1,020 piculs; nutmegs, 103; mace, 9; india rubber, 202; cow hides, 103; buffalo hides, 104.  
 Per Revely, Sept. 27, for New York, tin, 1,000 piculs; sugar, 2,995; black pepper, 915; nutmegs, 76; mace, 10; cow hides, 346; buffalo hides, 141; wild cinnamon, 40.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Sept. 24, Florence; 27, Solent, Palma; 28, James Paton. From Liverpool: 23, Aerolite, Screamer; 29, Lebanon; 30, Weymouth. From Cardiff: 27, Leontine; 28, Main; 30, J. W. White. From New York: 23, Nabob.  
 At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Cardiff: Sept. 29, Emma; 30, Cornelis Antoine; Oct. 8, Antonia Gertruda. From Sunderland: Sept. 28, Minerva; Oct. 4, Chaa Sze. From Hamburg: Sept. 28, Alma.  
 At SINGAPORE.—From London: Oct. 8, Ly-ee-moon (sr.); 10, Eliza Thornton; 16, Alice. From Liverpool: 14, Primula. From Cardiff: 10, Minister Pahud; 14, Brouwershaven; 15, Gil Blas. From

Newcastle: 14, Twee, Cornelissen; 15, Walcheren. From Hamburg: 15, Helene. From Glasgow: 15, Anna Maria. From Newport: 15, Helena and Anna. From Sunderland: 16, Theesclada. From Shields: 16, General Steurs.

## SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Oct. 3, Assyrian.  
 From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Sept. 23, Earl of Windsor; Oct. 5, Salacia. For New York: Sept. 3, D. Godfrey; Oct. 1, Mandarin; 3, Cossack.  
 From AMOY.—For New York: Sept. 3, Ann; 17, North Wind; 29, N. B. Palmer.  
 From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For Liverpool: Oct. 2, Caroline Chisholm. For New York: 3, Ocean Steed.  
 From SINGAPORE.—For London: Oct. 15, Captain Cook, Atalanta. For New York: 9, Quickstep. For Boston: 19, Versailles.  
 From PENANG.—For London: Oct. 4, Three Bells, Toronto.

## LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Gabalva, Kate Carnie, Livingston, Ocean Mail, Palmerston. For New York: Phantom.  
 At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Mirago, Wagoola, Art Union, Anglo-Saxon, W. Mitchell, Sunbeam. For New York: Edith Rosa, Surprise. For Australia: Metaria, Mary Smith. For Canton: Antagonist.  
 At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: J. Vinnicombe, War Eagle, Janet Willis, Rance, Thetis, Herculean. For Havre: Le Lion. For New York: Hotspur, Sea Serpent, Progressive Age, Sarah. For Australia: Ashmore. For San Francisco: Ocean Pearl, Coquimbos, Jacob Bell.  
 At SINGAPORE.—For London: Anglia. For Liverpool: J. N. Cushing John Bibby. For Boston: Edward.  
 At PENANG.—For London: Malvern, Sanderson, Julia, Beuchleuch.

## CASUALTIES.

## SHANGHAI.

Intelligence has been received through a French priest of an American barque having been captured by pirates near the mouth of the Yang-tze. Particulars are not known, but the U.S.S. *Saginaw* is at present out investigating.

## HONG KONG.

The *Cornelia Antoine*, from Cardiff, lost several sails and top gallant mast when off Pulo Sapato, by being struck by a whirlwind.  
 The *Albura*, from Kanagawa, experienced a heavy typhoon on the 2nd Sept., but sustained no damage. Saw two vessels off Cape Alusia dismantled, supposed to be the *Shaw Allum* and the *Regina*.  
 A heavy typhoon was experienced on the 19th Sept., off Keeling. Several junks and ships parted their moorings and went on shore. The *Kim-Whon-Him* lost jib-boom and head-gear by two junks driving athwart her.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, £3 to £3.10s. for teas, and £5 to £6 for silk. To New York, tea, \$12; silk, \$20. Very little business has been done since our last, the only demand being for Hong Kong with peas at 25 to 30 cents. per picul. Theodore and Julie are reported for Gulf of Pecheli, at \$1,000 Mex. per month.  
 At AMOY there is still a good demand for small craft at higher rates.  
 At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, £3. For New York, \$8 to \$10. Upwards of thirty of the British transports have been discharged from the North, most of which will probably be chartered from Manila or the Rice-ports, so that there is every chance of vessels being scarce before the winter is over, there being less tonnage in port now than there has been for some years. Should they come here the free emigration (which has not yet commenced) and rice trade will work off a large amount of tonnage. Much will depend upon political events and Government requirements for the prospects of the shipping interest during the present season. The charters reported are the Rance, Thetis, and Herculean, for London or Continent at above rates. The Progressive Age, and Sarah, for New York, at above rates; the Ashmore, for Melbourne, at £2.10s. and £3. The Ocean Pearl and Jacob Bell, for San Francisco, for \$15,000.  
 At MANILA.—For London, £2.15s. For New York, \$9. The *Rosina* has been chartered to London or Liverpool at above rate, and the *Mellora* to the Continent. The *Star*, *Eagle*, and *Charmer*, to New York.  
 At SINGAPORE.—For London, £2.10s. to £3.5s. For New York, \$10 to \$11. The principal demand for shipping has been to load from the Rice-ports, and a fair amount of business has been done. The charters are to London and Continent—Birch Grove, Anna Maria, Aquila, and Ina Russell.  
 At PENANG.—For London, £2.7s. 6d. to £3.10s., at which rates the Malvern and Sanderson are loading. The *Julia* and *Bencleuch* at previous rates.

## PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

—From England and Continent to China:—Sept. 30, Red Riding Hood, Spray of the Ocean; Oct. 8, Polynesia. From New York: 2, Onward. From China to England and Continent: 6, Magpie; 10, Ballarat, Crest of the Wave; 11, Falcon.—To New York: 1, Contest; 6, Argonaut. From England and Continent to Singapore: 1, Philotaxe, Minister Phaud; 2, Twee Cornelissen, Alice, Primula, Gil Blas, Maria; 3, Brouwershaven, General de Steurs, Theesclada, Anna Maria; 4, Helene; 5, Walcheren; 10, Elizabeth. From Singapore to Glasgow: 11, Zambese. From Manila to London: 1, Amoor. From England and Continent to Batavia: 5, Eva Johanna, Richard Thornton; 7, Amsterdam; 10, Californie, Louise. From Melbourne: 1, Hindostan. From Holland: Sept. 30, Tree Nymph, Jupiter; Oct. 2, Burgemeester van Middleburg, Wm. Kroonprins der Nederlanden; 3, Pangerang M. Sah; 6, Landbouw; 6, Vooruit; 9, Het Goede Ver-troeven Doebyk; 12, Cosmopolite. From Batavia to Holland: 1, Elizabeth; 3, Maria Veronica, Ida, Soolo; 5, Hehevoetlaia, Schoonsderloo; 6, L'Union; 7, Straat Baly.



## Continental Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The *Patrie*, which has lately been favouring its readers with its notions about China, is in ecstasies at having discovered a great analogy between the institutions of the Celestial and those of the French Empire. Nowhere except in France is centralisation carried to such a pitch as in China. The Minister of the Interior at Peking pulls the wires by which the movements of the Mandarins are guided, just as M. Billault directs the movements of the prefects from Paris. Universal suffrage alone is wanting to make the resemblance complete. No doubt the "progress of civilisation" which French bayonets invariably promote will introduce that latest improvement, and then the Chinese, as far as "institutions" are concerned, will have nothing to envy in the French.

The Paris papers announce that the King of Siam has declared war against the Emperor of Annam, who is now at war with France and Spain.

The *Moniteur* publishes a second series of decrees granting rewards for distinguished services in the late affairs in China, the recipients on this occasion belonging to the army. General of Brigade Collineau has been promoted to the rank of General of Division, and Colonels O'Malley and de Bentzen to that of Generals of Brigade; a number of other promotions have been made from colonels down to sub-lieutenants. In the Legion of Honour there have been three promotions to the rank of commander, six to that of officer, and sixty-six nominations of knights. Among the last-named is the drummer Fachard, of the 102nd Regiment, whose gallant conduct was particularly mentioned in the official despatch of General Montauban. The list closes with the names of sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates on whom the military medal has been conferred.

## RUSSIA.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.

Official accounts have been received here from the Amoor, stating that some unpleasant differences had occurred on the Mandchurian frontier. It appears that for some time previously the Russian advanced posts had been insulted and threatened by the more numerous troops on the other side, until at last Lieutenant Filimonoff, the officer commanding the Russian picquet, considered himself justified, to escape any disastrous consequences, in abandoning the frontier post and retreating with his men to the interior of the Russian territory. "In consequence of this disgraceful conduct in abandoning his post," says the despatch, "Lieut. Filimonoff has been suspended, and will be cashiered if the sentence is confirmed." In the meantime the frontier post has been reinstated in its former position, and considerably strengthened both in point of numbers and additional works of defence, and it may confidently be predicted that the aggressive neighbours, as lately in the case of the Khikanzes, will be severely punished for their infraction of the peace between the two nations.

A private letter from the Amoor, which I have had an opportunity to peruse, contains the following extraordinary circumstance:—

"A few days ago Lieutenant Maneffsky, in command of the military post established at the port of St. Olga, sent two of the men belonging to the 27th equipage of the fleet, named Lissine and Nazarov, to carry a despatch to the Russian Stanitz on the Ussuri. On their return Nazarov remained some distance behind, to shoot partridges, whilst Lissine continued to ride on leisurely, and presently heard the report of a gun. After the lapse of half-an-hour the latter stopped to await his comrade, but as he did not make his appearance, he remounted his horse, and rode back in search of him. At a distance of three or four wersts he saw on the road some traces of blood, then discovered some torn clothes and mangled remains of a human body, and identified the naval cap of his comrade as well as his gun, which was bent as if from the effects of a severe blow. He no longer doubted that his companion had fallen a victim to a passing tiger, and returned to St. Olga, where he made his report and gave the alarm. The commandant sent out three soldiers well armed, who returned with a confirmation of the accident, having found the unfortunate men's boots and part of his skull."

A similar case occurred not long ago at the Stanitz of Catharino-Nicolayeffskai, on the Amoor, where a Cossack soldier, called Fiedoreiff, who had been placed as sentry near the gate of the Arsenal, at the further extremity of the Stanitz, was found dead the next morning by the guard which came to relieve him, his clothes torn and his body frightfully mangled, evidently from the attack of a tiger or panther, several of whom had been seen prowling about the station.

The Russian semi-official organ, the *Journal de St. Peters-*

*bourg*, in reply to some observations in the *Nord*, publishes a long document explanatory of the policy of Russia in these latter times, which may be thus summarised:—

"The Russian journal, in the first place, states that the Government is not inspired by any of the ideas which some have been pleased to call those of 1815, or retrograde. The reforms which have been resolved on and commenced throughout the whole of the Russian empire, prove that it shares to a great degree in the general ideas of real and regular progress. At home its policy has nothing to call to mind errors which have been for ever and everywhere condemned. Abroad it has recovered its liberty of action, and has proclaimed its decided intention to follow a national policy, guided by the interests of the country, and founded on the maintenance of its rights and respect for that of others. As regards Piedmont, Russia only entertains for that State the most friendly feelings; her traditions naturally lead her to it, and as to Italy 'no Russian national interest is irrevocably attached to any particular solution to be given to the problem of her destinies.' However, says Prince Galitzin, who signs this doctrinal declaration, the question which is debated in Italy is not merely a local one, as it regards the fundamental principles of European society. The writer, starting from that point of view, alludes to most of the facts which have been accomplished since the treaty of Villafranca, and does not hesitate to throw a reproach on the Sardinian policy, which, he declares, justifies the recall of the Russian ambassador and the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. So much for the past. As to the future, Prince Galitzin expresses his ignorance of the system intended to be substituted in Italy for that of the federation, which the peace failed to establish; but he remarks that, up to the present time, the pacific and rational solutions promised have not taken place."

The Russian corvette *Kabelaya*, Commander Davidoff, and the clipper *Abrek*, Commander Pilkin, arrived at Kiel last week from Cronstadt, and after a stay of a few days, for the purpose of coaling and taking in supplies of fresh provisions, sailed for the Amoor.

## HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

The official *Staats Courant* publishes the text of the Royal Decree of October 27, No. 68, containing the new regulations for the admittance and residence of European foreigners in Netherlands India, which place great restrictions on their personal liberty and free movements. Strangers arriving in those colonies must now be furnished with a passport, emanating from, or else *vised* by, the Colonial Minister at home, or else Ambassadors or Consuls of the Netherlands in foreign countries. After giving a satisfactory account of themselves and their object in visiting the Dutch possessions, they will be furnished with a written permission to reside there for six months, at the expiration of which period the permission must be renewed from month to month. The above regulations extend only to those ports opened for general foreign trade. In all others no stranger will be allowed to land or reside unless furnished with a special permission to that effect from the Governor-general in writing.

A great sensation has been made on its becoming known that M. Gallois, the fortunate holder of one of the lately renewed sugar contracts in Java has sold his interest in the same to Mr. B. Andreas, for the comfortable sum of 275,000 florins. Most of the journals in this country give vent to their feelings of indignation and disgust at this act of favouritism. "We wish each of our subscribers," says the *Amsterdam Handelsblad*, "a similar piece of good fortune, but fear they will not obtain it unless they have the luck to command such powerful ministerial influence as that of the gentleman above-named."

According to official tables presented to the States' general by the Ministers concerning the trade of this country in 1859, it appears that there is a falling off as compared with the previous year. The following table will show at a glance the amount of the increase and decrease of the different items respectively:—

|                              | 1858.               | 1859.                |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Total imports                | 416,736,669 florins | 339,670,200 florins. |
| Total exports                | 330,740,977         | 356,049,104 "        |
| Transit trade                | 99,447,489          | 113,487,508 "        |
| Imports for home consumption | 313,229,144         | 288,699,170 "        |
| Exports of home produce      | 231,183,488         | 242,561,596 "        |

In the arrivals and departures of ships, both from Europe and more distant places, there is a corresponding decrease visible.

Mr. A. R. J. Cramerus, of Batavia, has received his *exequatur*, and been recognised as Sardinian Consul for Netherlands India.

A letter from Harderwyk states that Lieut. P. F. Vrede, of the East India Artillery, hitherto employed in the colonial recruiting office in that town, has received orders to repair to his corps in the East, and will take his passage in the *Alcyon*, for Batavia.

Mr. H. de Bruyn, Chief Engineer of the Hydraulic Department in Netherlands India, Mr. T. J. Stieltjes, Adviser in technical affairs, attached to the Colonial Office, and Mr. J.

Dixon, principal Engineer for public works and railways in Java, will not leave this country to repair to their several posts till the month of January next.

In accordance with the Royal Decree, mentioned in my last letter, orders have been given conjointly by the Ministers for War and the Colonies, to enlist no more Belgians, Swiss, or Germans, so that in future the foreign recruits engaged for service in Netherlands India, will be confined to Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes.

A Bill has been introduced in the States-general by Ministers, on the subject of postage. The chief feature of the measure is to charge one uniform rate of 5 cents., or one penny, on all letters weighing less than 15 wigtjes, throughout the whole kingdom of the Netherlands, without any reference to the distance.

According to previous arrangements, the two steam-corvettes *Reteh*, Lieut.-commander H. P. de Kock, and *Harlemmermeer*, Lieut.-commander P. Konig, sailed from the Texel on the 10th instant. [The *Reteh* arrived at Plymouth on the 13th, and after coaling proceeded to her destination in the East Indies.—Ed.]

Subjoined is a list of passengers from this country to the East, since my last letter.

#### \*PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Ida Elizabeth*, Capt. Dooren, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. H. A. de Groot, F. L. Wattendorf, J. W. Warlof, P. J. Spaan, von Bentheim, Baron d'Aulnis de Bourville, Mr. van der Berg and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Spaan.

Per *Triton*, Capt. Adriaans, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Dr. P. L. Onnen, lady, and 7 daughters, Mrs. O. van Bennekem and child, Mr. Muller, Mr. van Oekelen, Miss Anna Scherias, Miss Smith, Mr. Bisdon, 1 native servant.

Per *Bildordy*, Capt. Loschen, from Harderwyk to Batavia: Capt. C. P. Scheepens, E. I. Infantry, Second Lieut. of infantry W. Stolle and J. Eyken, Second Lieut. of artillery A. Hynekamp, A. Scheltema, and G. A. Carlier, Second Lieut. of engineers C. A. van Lennep, Third-class Surgeons J. W. Gauda Quint, J. Goslings, and C. H. van Deelen—69 men supplementary troops.

Per *Prince Maurice*, Capt. Bart, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Capt. Peereboom, lady and child, 2 Miss van Olden, Lieut. Millenburg-Beekhuis, Lieut. Gude Biljardt, Koper, Third-class Surgeon, Messrs. Cauwenberg, Osterloh, and Harfsteen—100 men supplementary troops.

Per *Henrietta Maria*, Capt. Tjebbes, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. van Berenstein, Mr. M. S. Bouwensch, Miss de Revallet, and Miss Louise Ka Kaufman.

Per *Falck*, Capt. van Duyvenbode, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. A. van Schelteman, G. van Putten, D. de Jong, and C. Cordes.

Per *Wilhelmina Lucia*, Capt. Nollens, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Julius, Mr. J. E. van Ravensway.

Per *Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar*, Capt. Stolte, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. van Raders.

Per *Postillion*, Capt. van Sommeren Greve, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. N. van Wassenaar, Mrs. van Oven, born von Merkelbach.

Per *Clio*, Capt. Wynmalen, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. J. A. voct and H. Gyselman.

#### UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Lincoln has been elected President of the United States, and Mr. Hamlin Vice-President. The majority in New York for Mr. Lincoln was 10,000. The Republicans have gained largely on former majorities.

The *New York Herald* reports the result as follows:—

"The great battle has been fought and lost by the allied forces in New York. The Presidential result may be summed up in three words—Lincoln is elected. In a more exact form, according to the returns before us, the several States have cast their suffrages for President and Vice-President as follows:—

| LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.     |     | BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.       |    |
|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------|----|
| Connecticut . . . . .   | 6   | Alabama . . . . .            | 9  |
| Illinois . . . . .      | 11  | Arkansas . . . . .           | 4  |
| Indiana . . . . .       | 13  | Florida . . . . .            | 3  |
| Iowa . . . . .          | 4   | Georgia . . . . .            | 10 |
| Maine . . . . .         | 8   | Louisiana . . . . .          | 6  |
| Massachusetts . . . . . | 13  | Mississippi . . . . .        | 7  |
| Michigan . . . . .      | 6   | North Carolina . . . . .     | 10 |
| Minnesota . . . . .     | 4   | South Carolina . . . . .     | 8  |
| New Hampshire . . . . . | 5   | Texas . . . . .              | 4  |
| New York . . . . .      | 35  | Total . . . . .              | 61 |
| Ohio . . . . .          | 23  |                              |    |
| Pennsylvania . . . . .  | 27  |                              |    |
| Rhode Island . . . . .  | 4   |                              |    |
| Vermont . . . . .       | 5   |                              |    |
| Wisconsin . . . . .     | 5   |                              |    |
| Total . . . . .         | 169 |                              |    |
| DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.    |     | BELL AND EVERETT AND FUSION. |    |
| California . . . . .    | 4   | Delaware . . . . .           | 3  |
| Oregon . . . . .        | 3   | New Jersey . . . . .         | 7  |
| Missouri . . . . .      | 9   | Kentucky . . . . .           | 12 |
| Total . . . . .         | 16  | Maryland . . . . .           | 8  |
|                         |     | Tennessee . . . . .          | 12 |
|                         |     | Virginia . . . . .           | 15 |
|                         |     | Total . . . . .              | 57 |

#### RECAPITULATION.

|                                       | Electoral Votes. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| For Lincoln and Hamlin . . . . .      | 169              |
| For Breckinridge and Lane . . . . .   | 61               |
| For Bell and Everett . . . . .        | 57               |
| For Douglas and Johnson . . . . .     | 16               |
| Whole electoral vote . . . . .        | 303              |
| Lincoln's majority over all . . . . . | 35               |

The actual figures may somewhat change the distribution of the States voting against Lincoln; but from the general run of the popular vote in the Free States we consider it perfectly safe to set down Lincoln's electoral vote at 176.

"The panic of 1860 has commenced in earnest. According to our Washington dispatch the greatest excitement prevails among the business men of Baltimore and Washington. The suspension of the oldest, and heretofore considered the safest banking-houses in the monumental city, combined with the intense anxiety of the people in the Border States as to the result of the Presidential election, has for the moment caused all business to be suspended in Baltimore and Washington. This state of things is the harbinger of what may be expected in case Lincoln should be elected. The panic, in the event of the success of the Black Republicans, will be extended throughout the country, and the crisis of 1837 and 1857 will be as nothing compared to the revolution of 1860-61. The merchants of New York should give heed to those signs of the times, and strive with might and main for the success of the Union ticket. Men of New York, the crisis approaches! The Empire State is the battleground. It is for you to decide the issue. The destiny of the country is in your hands. Rally, then, to the support of the Union, the constitution, and the laws."

The intense political excitement which has for several months past agitated the public mind for a week or two preceding the election of President, has interfered more or less with general business.

It is conceded that Lincoln, the Northern candidate, is elected, which is considered by his opponents as a disastrous event for the country; because, the fear is that one or more of the Cotton Southern States will secede from the Union. This movement would unsettle, more or less, our whole political and commercial fabric. Hence, the most conservative men look forward to the future with gloom and apprehension.

The heavy shipments of grain and flour to Europe, and especially to England, have tended to keep down the rates of sterling exchange, and to prevent the export of specie. In the meantime, since our last, the prices of stocks have fluctuated materially, and especially State Bonds. After having undergone within the past week material depression, they have opened this week with a better feeling, and closed yesterday at a decided advance; but to-day or to-morrow they may be lower again. The movements of the fifty-six banks in this city the past week, compared with those of the preceding week, may be seen from the following table:—

|                        | Oct. 27.     | Nov. 3.      |                  |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Capital . . . . .      | \$69,404,527 | \$69,404,527 |                  |
| Loans . . . . .        | 123,362,626  | 125,234,584  | Inc. \$1,871,956 |
| Specie . . . . .       | 22,798,599   | 22,174,982   | Dec. 603,608     |
| Circulation . . . . .  | 9,123,103    | 9,429,423    | Inc. 306,320     |
| Net Deposits . . . . . | 78,065,612   | 79,679,416   | Inc. 1,613,804   |

Money continues abundant on call at 5 to 6½ per cent. For notes on discount the rates were higher, and 7 per cent. is the prevailing rates for the latter class of paper. Sterling exchange rules dull, and with a tendency towards lower rates.

The exports of cotton to Europe since the 1st Sept. last, exhibit a decrease of about 100,000 bales, and the receipts at the ports show a falling off in about the same ratio.

#### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Since our last report the movements in East India goods have been fair but somewhat irregular.

HEMP.—Jute has been in improved demand, with free sales, both in Boston and here, at \$100 to arrive, and at \$105 to \$110, six months, which is an advance.

INDIGO has been quiet, with small sales of Manila, say 50 to 60 cases at 65c. to 70c., and small lots of Madras at 85c., six months.

TEAS continue without change for blacks. A fair demand exists for greens. The market, however, exhibits firmness, and full prices are realised. Among the sales at private hands were 3,000 half-chests on private terms.

TIN.—Straits Pigs are in reduced supply, and the market firm, and holders have advanced their views to 32½c. with a light business doing. We quote Banca at 31½c. to 32½c. cash.

SPICES.—Sales of 1,000 to 2,000 mats of Cassia have been made at 22c. 800 to 1,000 bags of Pepper at 8½c. 100 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 41c. to 42c., and 25 bags Pimento at 6c., and 100 to 200 bags for export, in bond, at 5½c.

ARRIVALS.—At New York.—From Shanghai, Oct. 31: Union, Wiley. From Canton, 31, Waverley, Reed. From Penang, 29, Resolute, Sheriff.

AT BOSTON.—From Batavia, Oct. 24: Minstrel, Kelly. From Manila, Nov. 1: Indianan, Smith. From Penang, Nov. 2: Hollander, Ward.

LOADING.—At New York.—For Hong Kong: Fire Dart (S), Eureka, Cutler.

AT BOSTON.—For Hong Kong: Nautilus, Elwell.



## THE WAR IN CHINA.

## ADVANCE UPON PEKING.

The following telegrams were published in the daily papers on the 12th inst. :—

A telegram was received on the 11th instant from Her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, stating that it was reported from Hong Kong, on September 26, that the negotiations with the Chinese had not been brought to any satisfactory point, and that the Allied army had commenced its march upon Peking.

The settlement of negotiations is delayed owing to the question of the money indemnity. The Allied troops are marching on Peking, where Sang-ko-lin-sin is reported to be present with a large force. There is difficulty in providing carriage, as the coolies are deserting. Two thousand men protect Tien-tsin. Lord Elgin followed the troops on the 9th of September.

The rebels are inactive at Shanghai.

Trade is obstructed at Canton by the rebels.

The *Morning Post* and *Globe* on the 12th gave out as authentic, and backed up the same with leading articles to remove any doubts on the subject, that "peace had been concluded," and that a telegram had been received by Government from Sir Hope Grant, dated 26th Sept., to the effect that he was preparing to embark his forces. The fact of our latest dates from Hong Kong being only up to the 28th Sept. by the present mail, and that by the most rapid conveyance, advices could not be received from Tien-tsin under ten days, should have been sufficient for the writers of these statements, that the thing was simply impossible.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON THE REBEL ATTACK UPON SHANGHAI.

The following despatches have been published in the *London Gazette* :—

Head Quarters, Tien-Tsin, September 2.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, that on the 24th of August a private letter was received from Lieutenant-colonel March, Royal Marines, commanding at Shanghai, stating that reliable information had arrived of the intention of the rebels to attack the city.

"The garrison of Shanghai then consisted of one company of Marine Artillery, about 400 of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Loodianah Regiment of Sikhs. I accordingly despatched the 44th Regiment forthwith to reinforce them, and sent Brigadier Jephson to take the command.

"On the 27th of August, a report arrived, informing me that the rebels had actually attacked Shanghai, and had been repulsed.

"Before leaving Shanghai, in June last, I had instructed the officer commanding at Chusan, to send reinforcements to that place if called upon; and accordingly a force, as per margin,\* arrived there from Chusan on the 17th of August. On the 18th the rebels attacked the city, but were repulsed; and on the 20th of August they made a demonstration against the foreign settlement, but retired on being fired into. I enclose a copy of Colonel March's reports of these affairs.

"I have since heard that the rebels have retired altogether, and do not intend to molest Shanghai any further.

"I am informed also that Mr. Bruce has written to Hong Kong for the 11th Punjab Infantry, which I had previously requested him to do, in the event of his requiring assistance. There is consequently now a very large force at Shanghai, and I purpose leaving them there until the expeditionary force breaks up.

"The measures taken by Colonel March for the defence of the city and foreign settlement appear to have been taken with judgment and success.

"I have, &c.,

"J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant-General,  
Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

"The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c."

Shanghai, August 21.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that at about 2 p.m. on the 18th the rebels in some force approached the walls of the city, threatening the south-east, south, and west gates.

"1. They advanced under cover until they were near enough to be fired at with effect with canister and smooth-bore muskets. About 4 p.m. they retired to a distance of three or four miles.

"2. Captain Budd, of the Royal Marines, who commands in the city, and is posted at the south gate, informs me that he thinks the loss of the rebels from the fire on the walls must have been very considerable; they left behind several flags, &c.

"3. On the morning of the 19th they evinced an intention to advance, but suddenly withdrew.

"4. The officer in command of the forts in the city describes their numbers to be from 5,000 to 7,000.

"5. Yesterday, at 9 A.M., I was informed that our pickets on the racecourse were firing on the rebels. I called out all my force, and on my arrival on the racecourse found that the rebels, formed in four columns, and carrying black, red, white, and orange flags, were in some force a little to the left of the settlement, threatening the Ningpo joss-house: they were sufficiently near to encourage us to fire a few rockets and shell at them, with what effect I cannot say. About 2 P.M., they retired and took up a position about four miles off, their right being apparently a little in advance of the French convent of Sic-a-wei.

\* 100 of the 99th Regiment; 100 19th Punjab Infantry; 3 Madras Artillery guns.

"6. They appear to be concentrating their forces for an attack on the city and settlement.

"7. Their numbers I should estimate at 6,000 or 7,000.

"8. This morning the rebels are encamped in two places, at a distance of about three miles from each other, and from the city.

"9. Up to this time, 10.30 A.M., they have shown no disposition to advance.

"I have, &c.,

"W. H. MARCH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Marines,  
Commanding the Garrison.

"To Captain Biddulph, &c., Military Secretary."

Shanghai, August 28.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 22nd instant, was sent, by Mr. Forest, the interpreter to the legation, to the rebels the notification, a copy of which I forwarded in my letter to you (No. 1, 18th of August), and on the following day an answer, a translation of which by Mr. Consul Meadows is herewith enclosed, was received.

"1. On the morning of the 24th instant I was informed that nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and I learnt from Colonel Favre, Commandant of the French force here, that the missionaries who had left the convent of Sic-a-wei on the approach of the rebels had returned there. It has been reported to me that placards were found on the walls of the convent, announcing their return in ten days; they are now, I understand, at a place called Si-pool, about 15 miles off.

"2. From the accounts I have received, I am inclined to think that the force they brought down to Shanghai did not exceed 3,000 men.

"3. Captain Budd, of the Royal Marines, the senior officer within the city, speaks highly of the steadiness of the Royal Marines and Madras Artillery, under Captain McIntyre, of the latter corps, and that of the company of Royal Marines under Lieutenant O'Grady, and the detachment of the Regiment of Loodianah, under Captain Maxwell and Cavanah; the accuracy of the fire kept up at the various posts, is proved by the loss which the rebels, it is ascertained, suffered.

"4. With the zeal and activity displayed by Lieutenant Glasse, of the Regiment of Loodianah, commanding at the Ningpo joss-house, I have every reason to be satisfied.

"5. The firing of the Royal Marine Artillery, under Lieutenant Williams, from the racecourse on the 20th was also very good.

"6. Her Majesty's ships *Nimrod* and *Pioneer*, the former moored off the settlement, and the latter above the city, did good service with their long-range guns.

"7. I wish to bring to the notice of his Excellency, the spirited conduct of Mr. Interpreter Forest, in volunteering to take the notification sent by the commanding officers of the Allied forces to the camp of the rebels on the 22nd instant; he was attended in his somewhat dangerous undertaking by private Phillips, of the Royal Marines, likewise a volunteer, who carried a flag of truce.

"I have, &c.,

"W. H. MARCH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Marines,  
Commanding the Garrison.

"To Captain Biddulph, &c., Military Secretary."

## "PROCLAMATION SENT TO REBEL CAMP AT SHANGHAI.

"Reports having reached us of an armed force having been collected in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, we, the Commanders of the Military and Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty at Shanghai, hereby give notice that the city of Shanghai and the foreign settlement are militarily occupied by the forces of Her Britannic Majesty and of her Ally the Emperor of the French, and they warn all persons that if armed bodies of men attack or approach the positions held by them, they will be considered as commencing hostilities against the Allied forces, and will be dealt with accordingly.

"Shanghai, August 16.

"To the Commander of the Forces in occupation of Soochow and other places."

## "TRANSLATION OF REPLY.

"Le, Imperial Commissioner of the Sovereign reigning in virtue of the True Decree of Heaven, &c., hereby issues a notification,

"Whereas the appointed period of the Tsing (Manchoo) dynasty having expired, the true sacred Lord was sent into the world to save it. And I, having been honoured with his command to perform the work of Heaven by punishing the crimes (of the rejected dynasty), have, from the time I rose in the cause of right in Kwang-se, never fought a battle without conquering, and never attacked a city without taking it.

"A short time back, on our armies occupying Soochow, your countries once and again pressed us to come to Shanghai to discuss personally the various matters connected with foreign trade. Hence it was, that after retaking Sing-Keang I came hither, not to seek a quarrel and to fight with foreign nations, but to offer them a treaty of open commerce.

"And on now perusing the communication of your countries, I am in the highest degree surprised at the extravagant perversity of its language.

"I would submit to you that I, under the loyal Prince, have the general command of a large body of officers and of an innumerable army, and could have no difficulty in causing the instantaneous destruction of an insignificantly small city, such as Shanghai. When I, therefore, come to the place, and station my troops motionless before it, it is really in a spirit of pure regard and of consideration for our common faith. Had I at once ordered a hostile advance, the members of the same house would have been turning against each other, and we could not have failed to incur the ridicule of the Tsing dynasty.

"With the Tsing dynasty your nations have now a quarrel; you cannot have forgotten the battle of Tien-tsin. But our State in at present carrying on a war, has no other object than to regain our own country. We are at enmity with the Tsing dynasty, but with foreign nations we have no quarrel.

"Your countries attach much importance to open commerce and trade. Now, the advantages to be obtained from us would be greater than those given by the Tsing dynasty, for, after the establishment of peaceful rela-

tions with us, unrestricted commerce might be carried on at all places without exception.

"But the wild and fallacious nature of the communication which has reached us is such as renders it quite inexplicable. I must conclude that there is no consideration for the feeling that should make us of one mind, in virtue of our common religion, and that there is, it may be, an intention of seeking a quarrel.

"For these reasons, I hereby issue a notification for the common information of the foreign nations (at Shanghai). If you desire to carry on open commerce, in accordance with an agreement, you can at once come and consult on the terms of an agreement. If, however, it is your wish to make difficulties and to engage in hostilities, then my troops move as a flood, my commands go forth unchangeable as the hills, and we can only await the time when victory and defeat declare themselves. I trust you will not bring sorrow on yourselves.

"An earnest notification.

"The 14th day of the seventh month of the 10th year of the heavenly kingdom of Taeping."

"True translation,  
"THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.  
"True copies,  
"ROBERT BIDDULPH, Captain R.A.,  
Military Secretary."

## Spirit of the Press.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

THE TIMES.

The outcry against the Chinese War of 1857 has now almost died away; even faction is ashamed to repeat the charges which were advanced against the European community in the East less than three years ago. Every succeeding month has brought to light fresh proofs of the degradation and worthlessness of the Chinese Government, and has shown that, if Europeans are to remain in safety in its territory, we must make up our minds to resent every insult and to punish every offence committed against us. Such as was Yeh, such is Kweiliang, and such is Haogki. Mandarins, whether at the North or the South, are not to be trusted, inasmuch as sincerity in dealing with barbarians would be the greatest of crimes in the eyes of the Central Government. If English readers wish for a specimen of the manner in which their countrymen have been treated in every matter, small and great, for the last 18 years, then let them listen to the history of the negotiations at Tien-tsin. At the capture of the Taku Forts the loss inflicted on the Tartar army had been considerable, but the terror spread among them by the attack and the murderous arms of the Europeans was still more important. They fled, the officers themselves making no halt until they had placed a great distance between themselves and the Armstrong guns. The letter we print to-day speaks of the difficulties in the nature of the country to an advancing force, and the little use which had been made of these obstacles by the Chinese. Having retired from the field in such haste as to leave every bridge standing, the Tartar generals, no doubt, sent such despatches to Peking as induced the Chinese Court to feign a desire to negotiate. We hear much of barbarian cunning, yet it would seem impossible for a civilised plenipotentiary of average capacity to be inveigled by such shallow devices as those to which the Imperial Mandarins had recourse on the present occasion. These personages seem to have considered that we were still the English of 1842 and 1858, and that all the old tricks concerning a reference to Peking and the limited nature of their own authority would succeed in delaying us, as they had done before. With these views they began prevaricating at their very first interview, in the early part of September. Possibly, they may have at first obtained some credence, and it may have been under the influence of Kweiliang's first blandishments that Sir Hope Grant sent off the despatch which was the cause of the recent false anticipations of peace. However, we are glad to say, for the credit of our negotiators, that the Mandarins were quickly made sensible of their mistake, and taught that when a country like England is forced into a third war within a term of twenty years the consequences are likely to be serious to the State whose weakness and perfidy provoke the conflict.

Unusual promptitude seems to have marked the conduct of the authorities on this occasion. The rupture of negotiations took place on the 7th, and on the 8th the army moved forward on Peking. On the 9th Lord Elgin followed, and on the 11th the outposts of the allied force had reached a place called Yung-tsun, forty-five miles from Peking. We may presume, then, that by the middle of the month the English and French were under the walls of the capital, and that, if the Chinese were disposed to resist, another battle must have been fought about this time. The anticipation in camp seems, however, to have been, that the Tartar army had been too much frightened to venture on any further resistance. The country people, who received our troops hospitably enough, reported that the Tartar army had been entirely cowed by the European artillery, and it is most probable that the appearance of the allies in the neighbourhood of Peking will be the signal for other overtures on the part of the Imperial Mandarins. It is possible that negotiations may have taken place which will allow the army to re-embark before the approach of winter, but, on the whole, we cannot be sanguine of any such issue of the campaign. It seems far more likely that the capital has been taken and occupied, and that it will be held through the whole winter. Nor can there be any reason to anticipate danger from such a proceeding. The enormous city into which the allies will penetrate is capable of giving shelter to a force fifty times larger than that which will visit it, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the Commanders, that they will not scruple to take possession of the best quarters for themselves and the troops under their command. The Chinese Government has no claim on our forbearance. Its conduct has been marked throughout by every form of duplicity, and it is our duty to teach the besotted Emperor and his favourites that the rights of nations cannot be violated with impunity and we hope to hear by the next mail that the Allied armies are in full occupation of Peking, have imposed terms on the enemy as will insure peace for many a year.

## MORNING CHRONICLE.

We have hopes that a satisfactory treaty may yet be concluded without pushing matters to the last and most hazardous extremity. All reference to past causes of quarrel has disappeared, as we are glad to perceive from the official despatches. There is nothing now said about exacting penalties, punishing treachery, or recovering prestige. Lord Elgin declares that his sole object is to conclude a satisfactory treaty, under conditions which shall hold out some reasonable prospect that its terms will be faithfully observed by the Peking Government. He tried to do this at Tientsin, and failed through the characteristic duplicity of the Chinese diplomatists. He offers to renew the attempt at Tungchow. These are symptoms which encourage us to believe that this effort will be more successful, and that Sir Hope Grant's telegram may, after all, be only a few days antedated.

## MORNING HERALD.

We are not equally sanguine about the removal of all misgivings as to the future. It is rather early to talk of sending home the army two or three days after the signature of peace. We have done this once before, and have bitterly regretted our hasty retirement. Our dealings with the Chinese after all our familiar intercourse with them since 1842 ought at least to induce us to head our negotiations with the announcement that we give no credit, and to demand nothing more than we are in a position, inexpensively and without risk, to exact. This sudden talk of breaking up the expedition, however, suggests the very disagreeable inference that we are likely to fall into the trap from which only the recent sacrifice of human lives and treasure has extricated us. It is not for the barren honour of being represented at Peking that we have spent ten millions of the British taxpayers' contributions, but to avenge a treacherous massacre, to guard against the repetition of the outrage, and to prevent the periodical recurrence of a Chinese difficulty. Lord Elgin's position is no doubt one of considerable embarrassment; and the presence of Baron Gros can scarcely tend to smooth away the difficulties that lie in his path. But with a force such as he had to fall back upon in the month of September, it will be hard indeed if he has not made his own terms. Unless they secure to us complete indemnity for the past, and sufficient guarantees of our peaceful intercourse for the future, the results of Lord Elgin's second mission to China will hardly excite so much extravagant approval as was elicited by the treaty of Tien-tsin.

## THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

(The Times.)

A war which is understood to be conducted without any disturbance of commercial intercourse between the belligerents may naturally be attended with other peculiarities of its own, and so the same Commander-in-Chief who reports the victory over the Imperialists records also with equal satisfaction a victory over the insurgents. This, however, is not the view taken by the insurgents themselves. They profess themselves unable to comprehend how two parties having a common enemy, and, as they ingeniously add, a common religion, can be the enemies of each other. They pretend to be mystified by this triangular duel, and inquire why we should interfere to thwart proceedings addressed to the very object which we ourselves have at heart. That is the substance of the little State paper inclosed in Sir Hope Grant's despatch which we yesterday published, and the document is undoubtedly calculated to embrace the already considerable reputation of Chinese diplomatists for acuteness and cunning. When the main body of the allied forces sailed for the Peiho a garrison was left at Shanghai, the British division of which was under the command of Colonel March, of the Royal Marines, who was further empowered to draw upon the reserves at Chusan for any necessary reinforcements. It was anticipated, in fact, that the rebels, whose devastations had been carried up to the environs of Shanghai, might venture upon attacking the city itself. This would be an extraordinary piece of audacity in men who had hitherto confined themselves to the pillage and massacre of defenceless communities; but, as the European garrison was small, and the insurgent army large, there was reason for suspecting that they might make the attempt. These apprehensions were justified by the event. At the very time that we were preparing our attack on the Imperialists in the Taku Forts the insurgents were preparing an attack upon us in Shanghai, and on the 18th of August the assault was actually made. Before hostilities commenced, however, Colonel March issued a proclamation, in which he briefly announced that if any of the "bodies of armed men" presumed to be in the vicinity of the town should approach the positions occupied by the garrison, they would be received as enemies, and dealt with accordingly. The military curtness of this notice, which was delivered at the rebel camp, provoked a remonstrance from Le, the insurgent commander, who argues the case with infinite dexterity. He observes that the Manchoo dynasty is near its end—a conclusion which must have appeared probable to our own authorities also. He claims to be of the Christian religion, and identifies his cause with ours so completely as to speak of the allies and insurgents as "members of the same house." This being premised, he inquires why there should be any quarrel between us, and asks, with some point, whether we should not "incur the ridicule" of the Court of Peking by consuming in private strife the forces which ought to be concentrated against a common foe? As to his advance on Shanghai, he came there to offer a commercial treaty,—nothing more. He does us the justice to remark that we "attach much importance to open commerce and trade," and he proceeds accordingly to outbid the Imperialists on this score. Here, therefore, were two parties with a common purpose and no conflicting interests, and why should one of them threaten to fire upon the other? He protests that he cannot understand such "extravagant perversion of language." Fortunately for the inhabitants of Shanghai, Colonel March, though he might not have been able to confute these arguments, was able to repel the attack, which immediately succeeded, and one city, at any rate, has been saved from the onslaught of these murderous savages. They soon retreated before the fire of the Europeans, and the garrison has since been so strongly reinforced that no renewal of the attempt need be anticipated. By this time even the most sanguine of our countrymen in China have discovered the falsity of the character originally attributed to the rebellion. It is based neither upon religion nor patriotism. The insurgents have no knowledge of the Christian faith beyond such as enables them to parody its mysteries by an abuse of sacred names and a travesty of sa-



cred doctrines. Their course has been marked by the most dreadful havoc. Rapine and murder, even to the depopulation of vast cities, have distinguished their track, and anarchy and ruin are left behind them. Yet even these remorseless savages have the cunning of their race. They can discover the points most open to argument, and the offers most likely to be attractive. He adopts the character of a Protestant and a shopkeeper, denounces as enemies the people against whom we are fighting, speaks of "the true sacred Lord," as distinguished from the deities of heathenism, and insinuates that with respect to worldly policy he is quite a freetrader. How can there be any quarrel between us and him? Nothing can be finer than such words, but if they had been listened to Shanghai would by this time have shared the fate of Soochow. We have been gradually learning something of the Chinese, but we are not sure that their national character is becoming more comprehensible than before. It is full of contradictions. They are cowards, with a profound contempt for life. They are exclusive, with a strong propensity to roam. They are savage and sanguinary in their customs, with infinite docility and contentedness of disposition. They are all for trade, and yet it costs us a series of wars to trade with them. More than any people on the face of the earth they are pressed by the necessity of living. They are at one end of the scale while the West Indian negro is at the other. A Chinaman of the Eastern provinces has to strive and tug for life, and though he will surrender this life without fear, and even sell it for a consideration, he struggles hard to preserve it. He will buy and sell with anybody, work for anybody, and under certain conditions, fight for anybody. He has a keen eye to his own interests, and yet takes a remarkably broad view of things in general. He is the man of all others in the world who ought to be the most anxious to keep on good terms with those who buy his goods and bring him money, whereas these are the very relations which we have hitherto found it impossible to maintain in peace. Does the fault lie with the Tartar aristocracy enthroned at Peking? If so, we trust that the next mail will bring us intelligence of a new era and more pacific prospects.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The event which has occupied the attention of the United States for the last four years has at length come to pass, and virtually, although not as yet legally, Mr. Lincoln has been elected the president, and Mr. Hamlyn the vice-president, of the great American Confederacy. The event had been long foreseen, and will surprise nobody who has paid the least attention to American politics. It is the natural reaction against the outrages and excesses of 1855 and 1856, the protest of the freest and best educated part of the American people against the acts of high-handed violence and oppression which preceded the advent of Mr. Buchanan to power. If the South has at length found that it is not omnipotent in the councils of the country, that unpleasant discovery is owing to the foolish and intemperate use which the South has made of its prosperity. While demanding the most implicit respect for its own opinions, the South has been even ostentatious in proclaiming a bitter and cynical contempt for the opinions and the feelings of others. Slavery has been defended as the normal and perfect state of human society, and the North has been bitterly taunted with its honest industry, and the coarseness of manners which the fastidious Southern planter traces to that cause. While claiming for itself the monopoly of the government of the United States, the South has constantly held the language of disaffection, and the United States have been ruled by a party which was perpetually talking of disuniting them. So far from wondering that these things should have produced the result we have just witnessed, it has long appeared to us impossible that they should not. Mankind, if ruled at all, must be ruled either by force or persuasion. The South could not employ the former, and have long substituted the language of provocation and defiance for the latter. But these and many other circumstances, while they fully account for the change which has taken place, tend very considerably to diminish its significance. Had the South been always reasonable and conciliatory, we must have regarded the election of Mr. Lincoln as evidence of an intolerance of the very institution of slavery which might portend results fatal to the stability of the Union; but the South has really taken so much pains to bring the present result to pass that it has no right to be surprised at its own success.—*Times*

**THE FRENCH IN SHANGHAI.**—A Mr. Flowers, Vicar of Tealby, writes *The Times*. In a letter from my nephew, aged 16. He says:—"The French, like fools, have set the town on fire,—what for I do not know. The French soldiers behaved in the most cruel way; they gave the Chinamen a very short warning to quit their houses. When the time was up they set the Chinese town on fire. It is built of wood, and hundreds of sick were burned. Two Frenchmen were walking along the street to clear the people out before the fire came. They found some men drunk with opium. They would not or could not move, so they stabbed them and threw them into the river. We have counted 30 bodies in one day, chiefly women, that the French have — and murdered, some cut about dreadfully. Now I must tell you of two English. They found two old women sitting round a little fire, told them to go, and pointed to the flames. No; they shook their heads and pointed to the teapot. So they picked them up, carried them across the moat, up to their waists in water, and sent them off all safe."

**CAPTAIN HOWARD VYSE, VICE-CONSUL AT KANAGAWA.**—In *The Times* of the 9th April some statements appeared on the official conduct of this gentleman, who has sent the following to *The Times*:—"As regards his observations upon the manner in which I perform my public duties, I have only to say that I am not responsible to 'C.' or anyone except my superiors in office. If they think me unfit for my post they have the power of removing me. But I believe I may safely assert that they will admit that, whatever my deficiencies may be, I have done my best to uphold the honour of my country in the opinion of the Japanese, to vindicate the rights of British subjects, and in my own person to maintain the character of an English gentleman. To the anonymous writer of personalities the latter will probably be considered a poor qualification."

**THE Illustrated News** of the 17th inst. contains a portrait (very incorrect, however) of W. H. Adams, Esq., Chief Justice of Hong Kong. The same number also contains some very fine sketches from the *Paibo*.

**DR. MACGOWAN AND HIS CHINESE TEACHER.**—We were informed some time ago that Dr. Macgowan had discovered that his teacher was a purveyor of property and an impostor; it was, however, a private matter, and unfit for newspaper comment, but as the faithless man, at the instigation of certain parties, undertook to extort from his benefactor by a legal procedure, it is proper to make the facts known. The Doctor, on first landing in London, was so unfortunate as to find himself in a lodging-house, the master of which was in prison. His wife became so fond of the Celestial that Dr. M., after a few days, was obliged to remove him, taking up his residence with Mr. Summers, who, as professor of Chinese in King's College, had several young men as private pupils (two of whom, brothers, were studying for commercial life in China). The Chinaman managed to keep up communication with his admirer, and was finally aided to return to the house, making himself their teacher! The woman, her liberated husband, and the other parties, finding the business less profitable than was expected, concocted a plan (to squeeze the Doctor, whom they had already injured, by threatening a lawsuit), in which the said lodging-house keeper was to testify that the Chinaman had been starved. They have had the prudence to give that matter up. We, ourselves, who happened to see him at the time in question, can aver that he did not appear badly off in the way of "chow chow;" in fact, he appeared uncommonly sleek.

**THE NEW G.C.B. AND K.C.B.**—Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., whose elevation to the highest rank of the Order of the Bath appeared in our last, is the fifth son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston and Pitcaithly, North Britain, the head of one of the best of the old "county families" of Perthshire; his mother was Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, Postmaster-General of Scotland. He was born on the 18th of January, 1808, and entered the army as cornet in 1826. He served in China under the late Lord Saltoun, and subsequently in India, under Lords Gough and Hardinge. He was present at the Battle of Sobraon, where he commanded the 9th Lancers, as also in the Punjab in 1858-9. He was also present at the engagements of Ramnuggur, Chilianwallah, and Goojerat, and took an active part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1857-8, for his services, on which occasion he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He became a major-general in the army in 1858. His recent service in China are too well known to our readers to need being repeated here. Sir James, according to the *County Families*, married in 1847 Helen, daughter of Mr. B. Tayler.—Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., of Carriden, county Linlithgow, who is now elevated, for his services in China, is the only son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir George Johnstone-Hope, K.C.B. (son of the Hon. Charles Hope-Vere, of Craigie-hall, and grandson of the first Earl of Hopetoun), by his first wife, the Lady Jemima Hope-Johnstone, fifth daughter of James, third Earl of Hopetoun. He was born on the 3rd of March, 1808, and married in August, 1838, the Hon. Frederica Eliza Kinnaird, second daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Kinnaird in the Peerage of Scotland, but was left a widower in May, 1856. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1820, joined his first ship in 1822, and having served on the West Indian and Mediterranean stations, was promoted to lieutenant in 1827. He escorted Lord William Bentinck to India in 1828, became flag-lieutenant to the late Admiral Lord Northesk in the following year, and subsequently was employed on the West Indian and North American stations in command of the *Racer* (16). He obtained the rank of Captain in 1838, and in November 1845, while in command of the *Firebrand* steam-frigate, he enacted a conspicuous part in the battle of Parana, where a hard day's fighting resulted in the destruction by the combined squadrons of England and France of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas at Punta Obligado, as also of a schooner carrying 6 guns, and of 24 vessels chained across the river. "On that occasion having volunteered," says O'Byrne in his *Naval Biography*, "Captain Hope gallantly pulled up in his boat and cut the chain which impeded the upward progress of the Allies. At the close of the action he landed as aide-de-camp to the late Captain Sir Charles Hotham, the senior British officer, and assisted in giving the coup de grace to the defeat of the enemy, whose numbers originally consisted of 3,500 men, in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and whose batteries had mounted twenty-two pieces of ordnance." As a reward for his bravery on this occasion he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in April, 1846.

**A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.**—One of the most difficult operations ever performed by a diver has recently been accomplished in recovering the remainder of the treasure sunk in the *Malabar*, at Galle. This consisted in cutting away the large iron plates from the mail room, half an inch thick, and working through nine feet of sand. Heineke's diving apparatus was employed, as on the previous occasions, and £16,000 was thus got out in one day. The whole of the specie on board this vessel, upwards of £300,000, has now been saved.

The last number of *Punch* contains a caricature headed "New Elgin Marbles," representing Lord Elgin insisting on the Emperor of China "knuckling down, and no cheating this time." There is also a clever letter from *Punch's* special correspondent at Peking.

**THE STEWARD OF THE SHIP "CYCLOPS," FROM HONG KONG.**—The steward, a black man, had the impudence to sue the captain for wages. It appears that he was discovered to have hid himself in the bread-loaf for a period of eighteen days. He had been entered on the log-book as fallen overboard, and was accidentally found by the second mate at night.

**A DEPUTATION** from the Anti-Opium Association had an interview with Mr. Samuel Laing at the Treasury. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., among whom was Dr. De la Porte.

**A HANDSOME monument** has been erected on Southsea-common, Portsmouth, by the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, to the memory of the late Sir William Peel, captain of the *Shannon*, who died of a wound received at the head of his indomitable Naval Brigade during the Sepoy mutiny.

**SIR J. BOWRING** had an interview at Paris, on the 14th inst., with M. Thouvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

**THE Vectis** with the last mails from Bombay, put into Toulon (owing to very bad weather), from which place the mails were forwarded.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE PRESENT NUMBER—49—COMMENCES THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

## The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV., 27, 1860.

### VOLUME III.

WITH the present number—being the first of Vol. III.—we commence a Tabular Statement of EXPORTS from Great Britain, the Continent, and America, to China and all parts East of India, published as a SUPPLEMENT, in order that space may not be appropriated to it in the body of our paper. Arrangements have been made to supply the most accurate and *bona fide* statements of the cargoes on board of each vessel, which will cost a considerable sum per annum. We have fixed the amount of subscription to this Supplement at 12s., per annum. This is probably less than will cover the cost, but we trust that all persons interested in COMMERCE will find it worthy of support. We may notice what probably our readers have already done, namely, that the export lists hitherto published have been incomplete. The reason was simply that the cost of procuring a full and accurate statement could not be incurred without extra charge to our subscribers, and it was deemed better to commence the new lists with the first number of Vol. III.

Of course it will be optional either to subscribe to the paper as hitherto, at 18s. per annum, or to the paper and SUPPLEMENT, at 30s. Single copies of the SUPPLEMENT will be charged at the same price as the paper, viz., 9d. In addition to the Exports from Great Britain, &c., it will contain the Exports from all parts East of India, commencing from the next number.

The New York Correspondent's Letter and Commercial Intelligence, and other additions promised at the commencement of Vol. II., have been kept up, and we shall, from time to time, make such additions and alterations as may be found serviceable, and we hope to see a steady increase of our supporters commence with Vol. III. Our field being of limited extent, we require the unanimous support of those interested in parts EAST of INDIA, in order to make such additions or outlay as may be desirable for the benefit of our supporters. We shall at all times be happy to receive suggestions from subscribers on this point, which shall receive due consideration. It is only with papers like ours, addressing a comparatively small constituency, that efforts can be made to meet the requirements of all classes. We are willing to make such efforts, if we have the necessary amount of support. The tables now commenced will form valuable data for statistical returns hereafter.

## THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

THE Chinese Rebellion, which has been gradually spreading northward and towards the seaboard of China, has, according to the recent intelligence from that quarter, brought the insurgents into rather unpleasant proximity to the foreigners in Shanghai. This, however, was not the first time they have approached our settlement there, for in 1854 they caused the British community in that place very great inconvenience, and placed them in some danger. On this second occasion, it appears that the Rebels had a certain pretext for their procedure, for they had, according to their own account, been encouraged by some foreigners, of doubtful character, if we rely on the *North China Herald*, but still foreigners,—to come and occupy the native city of Shanghai. This excuse gave a sort of colour to their advance, and they affected to strengthen their plans by holding out large prospects of increasing commerce and free-trade, hoping thereby to prevent any interference on the part of the British and French authorities in the town. There were, doubtless, certain misgivings in the insurgent mind as to the welcome they would receive, for their approach was not without due caution.

They had prevailed on a few degenerate sons of the Western Ocean to furnish them with powder and weapons, and they thought the view of a large influx of dollars would probably induce the great majority to favour their admission to the town. Here, however, they miscalculated. It is by no means an insignificant attribute of the British intellect that it judges of men's morals by their acts much more than by their words. And if deeds are to weigh more than words in respect of these Chinese revolutionists, assuredly the evidences against them are increased by this last step of theirs. They advanced upon a village within six miles of Shanghai—Sen-ka-wei. Here was a Roman Catholic industrial college and school. The poor priest whom they found in charge they murdered, together with his unoffending pupils. To call such a band of plunderers PATRIOTS, is to assign a noble title to a horde devoted to cruelty and rapine. The designation of their leader the Chung-wang, or "Faithful King," is also a misnomer, for the word means not merely faithful to his own interests, but faithful and just in all his dealings with men. The ruinous heaps and burning towns which mark the course of his armies over a fair and fertile land tell a different tale. The veterans of his host, who are mostly Canton men, are characterised by all the murderous ferocity of their fellow-countrymen in the south. To admit such firebrands and troops, so intent on plunder, into close quarters with the foreign settlement, would have been an error. Mr. Bruce and his coadjutors undoubtedly took the proper course in keeping them at a safe distance.

With more knowledge of a purer faith than Mahomet had, they have well-nigh equalled him in his surging progress through the west of Asia. It is to be regretted that the views of English politicians and the English press, coupled with the ignorance and obstinacy of the native Imperial Government, stand in the way of our taking the initiative and clearing the entire province of these marauders. They have no British trade in the northern ports into a state of stagnation; they pillage and sack every village and town within their reach, and appropriate everything valuable that crosses their path. Surely the difference is small between these and the pirates of the sea-board, whom British ships are on the part of the Chinese Emperor ready to run down and annihilate. What course could be more beneficial to the native government than the opening of the great inland channels of the country to British enterprise? The presence of the foreigner would always secure the place, if only a proper understanding could be arrived at and sustained between the Mandarins and the foreign consuls. A British minister, on good terms with the Imperial Government, would hold in his hands the reins by which he might influence, through the Presidents of the Six Boards, the most distant regions of the empire. This is an arrangement greatly to be desired, because it would be most conducive to the tranquillity of this vast kingdom and advantageous to the interests of trade and civilisation. As for treating with the rebels and hoping to benefit our position by encouraging them, it is utterly out of the question. What form of good government or enlightened ethics have they produced or sanctioned? Nought but military glory, and that of a very inferior kind, and personal aggrandizement have as yet been aimed at, or at least been affected by them.

Their military organisation, doubtless, is superior to that of



the Imperial army, and they know, probably, more of the English and European habits than the ruling powers know; but the strange mixture of sound and unsound doctrine in their professed faith, and their pretence at a higher morality than their countrymen, which their works belie, render them a mockery. Buddhism is a more enlightened religion than theirs. No missionary ought to countenance a belief in parts of the Bible alone without the acceptance of the whole. Should such a rule as that obtain general acceptance, that a portion only of Holy Scripture is sufficient to warrant the profession of Christianity, the manifold errors of the West will get a footing in that land, instead of the simplicity of the Gospel. Let the various Missionary Societies beware of sanctioning by their favourable attention the blasphemous errors of these Chinese fanatics. There is no such thing as semi-Christianity; and there is no system of error without some admixture of truth. As the two cannot, however, properly exist together in harmony, neither can we expect from any ecclesiastical or civil polity which is wanting in sound doctrine for its basis, any really good results. We wish most cordially it were otherwise, and that the rebels were actuated by Christian and patriotic motives, for China is sadly in want of a more humane Government. Eye-witnesses of these rebels at Whampoa and Shanghai cannot, however, come to any other conclusion than that these elements are not possessed by the present bands, and from the published accounts of Mr. Holmes' visit to them at Nanking, it appears they are at headquarters, equally imbued with purely brigand principles.

#### OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA BY OVERLAND ROUTE FROM RANGOON.

We are gratified to find that Lancashire continues active in discussing this subject, so important for the commercial future of both England and India; and, we may add, for the 150 millions of fellow beings peopling the Chinese Western Provinces. Since we last noticed the subject, several admirable leading articles in its favour have appeared in Lancashire journals; and the proprietors of the vast salt works in Cheshire, an important division of our national industry, have, through their Chamber of Commerce, forwarded an additional memorial to the Prime Minister, the concluding paragraphs of which we submit to our readers:—

"That the attention of your memorialists has been drawn to the feasibility of approaching the Western Provinces of China by means of a new route from Rangoon through a portion of Burmah and the Shan States to the frontier Chinese city of Esmok, far removed from that portion of China to which we have access by treaty, and coming at once into the heart of China, with considerable saving in the sea voyage; that your memorialists are informed such route would be comparatively easy of accomplishment, the distance from Rangoon to the proposed emporium on the borders of British Pegu and Burmah being only 250 miles, and from thence on to Esmok a further 250 miles; in round numbers a distance of 500 miles, presenting, as your memorialists believe, few impediments to the construction of a railway or tram road.

"Your memorialists would therefore pray that, whilst every exertion should be used to obtain from the Chinese Government, permission to import salt into China as an article of merchandise, the opportunity likely to be afforded by the proposed communication with China through Rangoon should not be lost sight of, and that inquiries should be instituted by Her Majesty's Government, in order to test the feasibility of a scheme which appears to open up so many advantages to British commerce."

At a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, on the 12th inst., a most interesting and instructive paper on the project was read by H. Duckworth, Esq., which elicited a discussion warmly commending it. We think it will be impossible for the 'circumlocution' 'routine' officials of Downing-street, longer to oppose, in their ignorance, this most wise movement on the part of our manufacturers of all classes, to have opened to them an almost boundless new market for their goods. We make the following extract from the report:—

The Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society held their usual meeting, at the Royal Institution, Colquitt-street, on the 12th instant, the Rev. Mr. Higgins presiding. A paper was read by Mr. Duckworth, on the Proposed New Route to China, via Rangoon, and the establishment of a commercial emporium at Pegue (a stretch of 250 miles). This project has for a long time engaged the attention of Captain Sprye, who has lost no opportunity of bringing the matter before the public, as well as the authorities, and certainly represents the merits of the "new route," in such a manner, as ought, if founded on reliable facts, which we do not doubt, to recommend it to the most careful and serious consideration of the commercial men and Government of this country. The great question that requires a definite solution is only as to the feasibility of the proposed route, by determining whether there are insurmountable diplomatic and engineering obstacles in the way of its realisation, or not. To these points Mr. Duckworth in his excellent paper particularly directed attention; and demonstrated, we thought satisfactorily, that there did not exist any such obstacles, at least of so great consequence as to prove a barrier to the commercial enterprise of England. We have before adverted to the subject, and specified the details of the scheme of

Captain Sprye, viz., that a railway, or other mode of conveyance be constructed between Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, only recently acquired by the British, and Esmok, a city situate on the south-western frontier of China, a distance of about 500 miles. It is necessary, however, that that route should proceed partly through the territory of the King of Burmah, or of Shan princes who are tributary to him, from whom, of course, a concession of free passage will require to be obtained before the scheme can be realised. For this purpose, Mr. Duckworth in his paper proposed, with Capt. Sprye, that the Government should send a Commissioner to the Birmah court, with the view of effecting a treaty granting the privileges sought. There can be no question as to the desirability of establishing a free commercial intercourse with Western China, as by the description given by most trustworthy persons of its agricultural and mineral resources, as well as of the great and varied requirements of its millions of inhabitants; which must if once untrammelled trading relations are brought about, immensely add to the industrial activity and wealth of all Europe. It appears that the intermediate plans are blessed with material for every necessary of life, except salt, for which a most fabulous price is obtained from the "western celestials." This we regard as of no small importance to Cheshire, and the project should at least receive the steady and hearty support of the salt manufacturers of this county, through their organ, the Salt Chamber of Commerce, which body has already made some progress in introducing their product into our East Indian possessions.

After the paper a discussion took place, in which the majority of the speakers expressed a highly favourable opinion of the proposed route including the chairman.

Mr. Danson, however, in a pretty long address, objected to the method suggested by Mr. Duckworth of asking Government to send out a Commissioner for the purpose of effecting a treaty. It was not, in his opinion, the duty of the Government to take such a step, until the commercial body had first, at their own expense, made every inquiry as to the practicability of the project. They then might go and demand of the Government, if the report of their explorers was favourable, to take such diplomatic steps as would clear the way for British enterprise. He seemed also to think that if the Government first moved, it might excite the jealousy of France. At the same time, he regretted that there was not more harmony and unity of action among the mercantile men of Liverpool and elsewhere, as to justify any hopes in that quarter; the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country being at present, from want of a wise general combination, virtually powerless to adopt any energetic course in the matter.

He was followed by several other gentlemen, who, however, took quite a different view of the question from Mr. Danson; and advocated the propriety of the suggestion of the essayist that Government should first countenance so important a project by taking the preliminary and necessary steps.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Duckworth was moved by the chairman, which was seconded by M. W. Hadfield, Secretary of the Salt Chamber of Commerce, who was present as a stranger. After commenting on the merits of the essay, he alluded to the great inducements it had pointed out for the embarking of British enterprise and capital, Western China being most productive of such articles as possessed a large consumption in this country, while it was deficient of most of our staple manufactures and of some of our most valuable products; among these he named salt—a commodity so scarce, and consequently so valuable, as at present to bring an enormous price in parts of the intermediate country. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Danson, as to what was the duty of Government and what was not, he entirely disagreed with him, and pointed out several weighty reasons why our Government should first take an active part. Mr. Danson's fears as to the step creating jealousy between England and other Powers were simply absurd.

#### Literature.

*The Lebanon: a History and a Diary.* By David Urquhart. 2 vols. T. C. Newby, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

The name of Mr. David Urquhart is too well known in connection with the East for any reasonable doubts to be entertained that a work on "The Lebanon," from his practised pen, would be full both of interest and instruction. This book has more than realised our expectations, and we have no hesitation in recording our impression, that the present "season" has not yet produced one of equal value. It consists partly of a History and partly of a Diary, written during the years 1849 and 1850. We are disposed, indeed, to ask why the latter was not published ten years ago; when, if there was less of painful interest in Syria than recent events have generated, there would, nevertheless, have been more freshness in the narrative, and perhaps more beneficial results from its publication? We are, however, well content as it is. A book written with power and truthfulness, such as this, is at all times welcome. We cannot particularise its merits, but we may state that no portion of the work has appeared to us more replete with interest than that referring to the Druze religion, in which some popular misapprehensions on the Maronites and Druzes are corrected. In truth, we think that every man who desires to make himself acquainted with a subject which, at no distant period, will force itself on the attention of Europe, will do well to read this book. What great events may grow out of Russian policy or French policy, or indeed English policy in the East, it is useless to conjecture; but that the interminable Eastern question is set at rest, even for a few years, is more than the most sanguine among

us can hope. It is well, then, as we think, to have the practical knowledge of such men as Mr. Urquhart to guide us, [and we feel that we owe him a debt of gratitude for the publication of these volumes. Whether we look to the more remote history of the Lebanon and trace the progress of events till it was incorporated into the Ottoman Empire, or whether we regard only its condition as affecting the vital interests of Great Britain at the present time, we shall find in this work matter of deep interest and instruction. In literary style it is a decided advance upon the former works of the same writer. The portraits are more lifelike—the incidents more varied, and the descriptions still more vivid and brilliant. On every account, we have great pleasure in commending it to the careful perusal of our readers.

#### LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, &c.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have added to their list of works nearly ready—"Sir James M'Grigor's Autobiography," 1 vol.; "The Progress of Nations, or the Principles of National Development in their Relation to Statesmanship;" and "Sermons, chiefly on the Theory of Belief," by the late Rev. J. S. Boone.—Mr. John Murray will shortly publish a second and enlarged edition, revised and corrected to the present time, of Mr. Kerr's well-known edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries." His latest list also includes:—"Ancient Law," by Mr. Maine; "The Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah," by Mr. Gouger; "Lincoln's Inn Sermons," by Rev. Wm. Thomson, Provost of Queen's; "The Great Sahara, or Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains," maps and illustrations, by Rev. H. B. Tristram; "Essays Contributed to the 'Quarterly Review,'" by Professor Blunt; and numerous other works.—Mr. Bentley's Annual Dinner Sale took place at the Albion Tavern on the 13th inst. Among the most important of the works submitted were "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," by Walter Hook, Dean of Chichester; "Journal and Correspondence of William First Lord Auckland," edited by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 2 vols., with portraits; "Researches and Discoveries in the Levant," by C. T. Newton; "The Autobiography of Mrs. Delany," edited by the Right Hon. Lady Llanover; "The Greatest of the Plantagenets, an Historical Memoir," by Edmund Clifford; "The History of Rome," by Dr. Mommsen, translated by the Rev. W. Pitt Dickson, with an Introduction by Dr. Schmitz; and "Lithiaka, Gems and Jewels, their History, &c.," by Madame de Barrera, 1 vol., with illustrations.—Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce a new book of travels altogether novel in its plan. It is entitled "Cambridge Tourists in 1860;" and will consist of a collection of accounts of tours by eminent Members of the University, in Iceland, Italy, on the Alps, &c. The volume will be published immediately. Their list also comprises "The Decalogue Viewed as the Christian's Law," by the Rev. Richard Tudor; a "Life of Dr. George Wilson," Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh; "Lectures on the Apocalypse," by the Rev. F. D. Maurice; "Rays of Sunlight for Dark Days," a book of Selections for the Suffering; and other works. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co., announce to be ready during the month. "The Forest Hymn," by W. C. Bryant, illustrated, small 4to.; "Modern Minstrelsy," comprising a Biographical Sketch and Specimens of the Poetry of Living Poets, with a medallion portrait of Alfred Tennyson; "English and Scotch Ballads," edited by F. J. Child, a new edition, revised by the Editor; "The Handy-Book of Patent and Copyright Law," by James Fraser; "The Babes in the Wood," illustrated by Lady Waterford, coloured in *fac simile* of the original drawings; "Fancy Tales," from the German, by J. S. Laurie and Otto Striedinger, illustrated; "The Boy's Own Book of Boats," by W. H. G. Kingston; and other works. Messrs. Houlston and Wright have in the press a New Work, by Professor Miller, entitled "Nephalism the True Temperance."—Mr. J. Blackwood announces "The History of a Pilgrim, with some Account of the Shrine to which he Journeyed;" "Annie," a Romance of Indian Life; and "The Christmas Tree for 1861," a Book for Young People.

### Correspondence.

#### INTERPRETERS FOR CHINA.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—A few weeks since you called attention to the difficulties under which not only European commerce, but the public service, civil and military, laboured from the lack of efficient interpreters of the Chinese language. You also inserted a letter signed *Linguist*. Recent events have greatly enhanced the importance of this question, and it is to be hoped that the Government are seriously considering it, with the view of promoting facilities for the cultivation of the Chinese tongue in this country, and thus founding a nursery for accomplished interpreters in the "flowery land." In an article the other day in *The Times* on Capt. Sherard Osbourne's work, it was stated that a Frenchman was the first European who had acquired in Europe a facility for writing and speaking the Chinese language with accuracy. Among the passengers who sailed for Hong Kong from Southampton on the 12th inst., in the extra overland steamer, the *Indus*, was a young English gentleman named Frederick Major, nephew of D. B. Major, Esq., of Streatham, who, I believe, is the first Englishman who has acquired in England such a thorough mastery of the Chinese language in the Mandarin dialect as to be able to speak it fluently, and also read and write it. Young Major had the advantage of being instructed by a learned Chinese pundit, resident in this country, whose qualifications may be judged of by the fact, that in a scholarly competitive examination in Peking he carried off the prize from 80,000 candidates. I am not aware whether Mr. Major has decided on applying his lingual accomplishment in connection with a commercial establishment in China, or purposes offering his services as a professional interpreter. His brother, who is also an excellent Chinese scholar, will follow by an early mail.

Yours, &c.,

LINGUIST.

### Naval and Military.

The reinforcement of about 100 of the Military Train, which were engaged to go forward by the *Sultana* to Hong Kong, have been countermanded. The vessel has sailed with about 700 tons of war materials and stores.

We believe, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the earliest opportunity will be taken of advancing Lieutenant Rogers, 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Burslem, 60th Regiment, to the rank of Captain, and Ensign Chaplain to that of Lieutenant, for the gallant conduct exhibited by these officers in the attack on the Taku Forts. Although they have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, we understand that the formal recommendation which must precede its bestowal has not yet been received in England.

Captain James J. McCleverty, C.B. (1848), now in command of the *Cambrian* frigate on the China station, has been appointed to receive the Captain's Good Service Pension, vacant by the promotion of Captain Massie.

The Board of Admiralty having decided on effecting several important improvements at Chatham dockyard, and making considerable additions to that establishment, application will be made to Parliament early in the ensuing Session for powers to make the extensions and improvements contemplated. The chief improvements intended include the taking in of a considerable portion of land on the eastern side of the dockyard and St. Mary's island, the whole of which will be embanked, and the extensive area thus gained converted into docks and basins for the reception of the steam reserve.

The crews of Her Majesty's ships on the home station have started a subscription, which is to extend throughout the navy, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Admiral Sir C. Napier.

Inquiries have been renewed into the condition of the naval cadets on board the *Britannia* training ship at Portsmouth, and also of those who have been admitted into Haslar Hospital. Two deaths have taken place, one from measles, and the other (Mr. Kirwan, son of the Dean of Limerick) from fever. Twenty-two cadets remain in Haslar Hospital, 18 of whom are, or have been, suffering from measles, and the remaining four from low fever.

The screw steam-sloop *Petrel*, 11, christened by Miss Jane Alice Brown, daughter of the Master Attendant, was launched on the 17th inst. from the Devonport Dockyard.

A number of Major Rhode's patent picketing screws, which are eminently adapted for an extemporary encampment, or roadside bivouac of cavalry, have been received at Woolwich for experimental trials, by order of Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General. The screws are for the purpose of tethering horses. This system is two-thirds lighter, and about an eighth cheaper, than the new French system of picketing horses adopted only last year, the weight of which, giving accommodation for 15 horses, is about 125lb., and the cost from 24s. to 28s.; whereas 15 of Major Rhode's heaviest tethering screws, with connecting lines attached, weigh only 37½lb., and cost from 18s. to 20s. only. The first trial is expected to take place on Monday next.

The following promotions in the higher ranks of the army will take place consequent upon the death of General Lygon:—Lieut. General Sir F. Cockburn, Colonel of the 95th, to be General; Major General Sir John Pennefather, commanding at Aldershot, to be Lieutenant General; Colonel J. F. G. Campbell, C.B., to be Major General. The Senior Colonel is now Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., Coldstream Guards.

Lieut. Colonel J. Travers, Royal Artillery, has left Woolwich to assume the command of the 5th battery, 13th brigade, stationed at Aden.

The colonelcy of the 13th Light Dragoons, vacant by the death of General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, is not likely to be filled up for some days; but we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have reason to anticipate it will be conferred on Major General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., a selection the propriety of which both the army and the public will cordially ratify.

The compasses of His Netherlands Majesty's screw steam-sloop *Reteh*, 8, Captain De Kock, at Plymouth, on her way to Batavia, require to be adjusted. The officers of the ship, accompanied by Mr. William Luscombe, Consul for the Netherlands, paid a visit to Port-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., at Mount Wise, Devonport.

It appears to be generally understood that Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, in command of the squadron on the south-east coast of America, whose time expires on the 30th of January next, will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry Keppel, at present in command of the Cape of Good Hope.

In consequence of the strength of the Royal Marine Artillery having been very much reduced, volunteering has been opened at each of the divisions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and a number of volunteers have been thus obtained. On the 14th inst., the names of 50 men who had volunteered from the Chatham division were forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General for approval, and, 17 of the number having been selected, the men left Chatham and proceeded to Portsmouth to join headquarters.

The right wing of the Royal Artillery depot at Woolwich, mustering about 900 men, assembled on parade on the 14th inst., in command of Col. Kennedy, for the purpose of selecting a sufficient number of gunners to be transferred to the new battery, in command of Major G. Davies, V.C., intended to replace Captain Mercer's battery, under orders for New Zealand. The staff and drivers have already been appointed, and accordingly the new battery is now nearly complete.

Lieut. Col. Middleton, C.B., has embarked for the Mauritius to assume the command of the Royal Artillery at that station, in the room of Col. Cockburn, who will return to England. Lieut. H. M. Moorsom is transferred from No. 6 battery, 12th brigade, to No. 1 battery, 4th brigade. Lieut. J. H. Wilmer, of the 11th brigade, is raised to increased pay therein, vice Traill, deceased.



The screw steamship *St. George*, 91, Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, it is said, will go to Queenstown, and it is also said that her armament will be increased preparatory for the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred as midshipman.

We (*United Service Gazette*) have great pleasure in announcing that Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, G.C.B., has been nominated Rear-Admiral of England, vice the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., deceased. Sir Graham is, perhaps, the most distinguished of the old war officers, having served in Lord Howe's flag ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, on the glorious 1st of June; and having commanded the *Blanche* frigate under Lord Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801, exclusive of having performed a number of gallant services during the war.

The flag officer's good service pension vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., has been conferred on Admiral John Ayscough.

A captain's good service pension is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Captain Thomas Leeke Massie to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

A telegram from Lisbon reports the loss of her Majesty's troop-ship *Perseverance*, which calamity took place off Cape Verdes. All the troops and crew were saved.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men, amounting to about two hundred and forty, comprising Captain H. Mercer's 3rd battery, 4th brigade of Royal Artillery, have embarked on board the troop ship *Norwood* for New Zealand.

The *Euryalus* is to be fitted with a poop on the same plan as the *Forle*, and is expected to be commissioned for the flagship on the Pacific or China station.

On the delayed Indian Prize Money, *The Times* says:—The men who in 1857 saved the British dominions in the East are still waiting for the money which has rightfully belonged to them for the last three years. It will hardly be believed that the Delhi and Lucknow prize-money is not yet distributed, and that the complaints of the men and the remonstrances of highly-placed officers are treated with equal neglect. By the end of 1857 India had been saved, although not a regiment from England had arrived at the scene of war. By the end of 1858 the last sparks of the mutiny had been trodden out, and on New Year's day, 1859, a proclamation declared that tranquillity had been restored. We are now nearly two years from this last event, and yet not a rupee have the brave men received who fought through this incredible campaign. Promises and excuses are all that they can get. They may think themselves fortunate if the answer to any inquiry be not tart or contemptuous. We feel it is only necessary to direct attention to this subject to receive, not, indeed, satisfaction, but a whole mass of self-justifications. Were Parliament sitting, we could easily anticipate the answer to any independent member. The Secretary of State for India would demonstrate that he had given the matter his fullest attention, and that every one else connected with the department had been equally solicitous.

#### GRANT FOR THE NAVAL FORCES ON THE CHINA STATION.

The Accountant-General of the Navy gives notice in this *Gazette* that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the sum of £33,000 voted by Parliament for the naval forces employed on the China Station, between the 1st of October, 1856, and the 26th of June, 1858, which will be distributed upon the principle of granting to each person so employed one month's additional pay of 30 days, according to their respective ratings on the last day of their service on that station, within the above-mentioned period. The names of her Majesty's ships entitled to participate are as follows:—

|               |            |                    |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| Acorn         | Elk        | Nimrod             |
| Amethyst      | Esik       | Opossum            |
| Actæon, with  | Fury       | Pique              |
| Dove, gunboat | Forester   | Plover             |
| Algerine      | Furious    | Princess Charlotte |
| Assistance    | Firm       | Racehorse          |
| Adventure     | Hornet     | Sybilie            |
| Bustard       | Highflyer  | Sampson            |
| Banterer      | Haughty    | Starling           |
| Belleisle     | Hesper     | Staunch            |
| Barracouta    | Inflexible | Sans Pareil        |
| Comus         | Janus      | Slaney             |
| Calcutta      | Kestrel    | Spartan            |
| Camilla       | Leven      | Surprise           |
| Cruiser       | Lee        | Tribune            |
| Cormorant     | Minden     | Volcano            |
| Clown         | Melville   | Woodcock           |
| Drake         | Nankin     | Watchful           |
| Encounter     | Niger      |                    |

#### CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

##### WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Capt. Jacob Camac Murphy, from 3rd Light Dragoons, to be capt., vice James Vance Cleland, who exchanges; Lieut. Robert Bury, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be lieut., vice Robert Stewart Cleland, who exchanges; Samuel James Dakin, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted in the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—G. A. Curzon, gent., to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, without purchase, vice Entwisle, deceased.

3rd Light Dragoons—Capt. James Vance Cleland, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be capt., vice Jacob Camac Murphy, who exchanges.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieut. A. Murray to be captain, by purchase, vice J. Dynon, who retires; Cornet B. Vandeleur to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murray.

7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Arthur Jones, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be cornet, vice Farquharson, whose appointment has been cancelled.

8th Light Dragoons—Captain and Brevet Major C. W. Heneage to be major, by purchase, vice E. Phillips, who retires; Lieut. P. de Winton

to be captain, by purchase, vice Heneage; Cornet E. Pulleyne to be lieutenant by purchase, vice De Winton.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Robt. Stewart Cleland, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be lieut., vice Robert Bury, who exchanges.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Alexander Fletcher to be captain, by purchase, vice Henry Elmhirst Reader, who retires; Cornet Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fletcher; John Cavendish Orred, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Holmes, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. John Charles Hope Gibsons, commandant of the cavalry depot at Maidstone, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., promoted to be major-gen.; Assist.-Surg. David Cullen, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be assist.-surg., vice Yorke Hobart Johnson, appointed to the Staff.

Royal Artillery—Second-Captain Andrew Noble, from the supernumerary list, to be second-captain, vice James Lyons, removed to the super numerary list.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants, viz.:—

|                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| William Henry Wright.        | Charles Wm. Thomson.         |
| Arthur Warry.                | Frederick Wm. Nind.          |
| Charles Kirkwood.            | Frederick Wm. Carey.         |
| John Andrew Kelso.           | Francis Harry Emilius Day.   |
| John Edward Toller.          | Wm. Henry Moore Duthie.      |
| Henry Knollys.               | Price Lewes.                 |
| William Alexander Day.       | Allan Henry Maclean.         |
| Spencer Gardiner.            | Gerald Charles Hall Paribby. |
| Henry Robert Yates Browne.   | Allan Bedford Davies.        |
| Edw. George Boughton Gattay. | Edward Woolcombe.            |
| John Tyndale Greenfield.     |                              |

##### Royal Engineers.

Gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants with temporary rank.

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Percy Rix Barber.      | Archibald Henry Kildahl. |
| Thomas Glancy.         | Albert Charles Smith.    |
| Arthur Clitherow Ward. |                          |

Royal Artillery—Second Captain A. T. G. Pearce to be adjutant, vice Ravenhill, who resigns the adjutancy only.

Military Train—Lieut. F. Roberts, from the 92nd Foot, to be lieut., vice J. Malley, who exchanges.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut.-General William Cuthbert Ward to be colonel commandant, vice Gen. Thackeray, C.B., deceased.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign R. Cozens to be lieut., by purchase, vice Jones, promoted in the 2nd West India Regiment.

2nd Foot—Lieut. H. P. Phillips to be captain, by purchase, vice R. C. W. Stuart, who retires; Lieut. John Croome to be captain, without purchase, vice William Webber Martin, deceased; Ensign Claude Scott Stuart Pinkerton, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Croome.

4th Foot—Assist.-Surg. Arthur Charles Gaye, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice John Lowe Erskine, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

5th Foot—Lieut. W. Fagan to be captain, by purchase, vice R. A. Law, who retires; Ensign W. T. Freeman to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fagan.

7th Foot—Ensign V. U. Langworthy to be lieut., without purchase, vice F. J. Foster, deceased; Sergeant-Major J. S. Smith to be ensign, without purchase, vice Langworthy.

8th Foot—Ensign Jeremy Peyton Jones to be lieut., by purchase, vice Robert Yallop Stokes, who retires.

9th Foot—Lieut. William Augustus Elmhirst to be capt., by purchase, vice William Henry Peel, who retires; Ensign Nathaniel Forte to be lieut., by purchase, vice Elmhirst.

10th Foot—Lieut. R. T. F. Stammers to be captain, without purchase, vice J. M. Smyth, who retires; Ensign J. L. Kelly to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stammers.

11th Foot—Ensign Vyvyan Williams to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stuart James Shortt, who retires.

13th Foot—Ensign Richard Hare Home to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bond, promoted to an unattached company, by purchase.

14th Foot—Ensign Henry Swanson, from 40th foot, to be ensign, vice Butler, promoted.

15th Foot—Lieut. Richard Lewes Dashwood to be capt., by purchase, vice Augustus Frederick Warburton, who retires; Ensign George Onslow Churchill to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dashwood.

16th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Carter to be captain, without purchase, vice A. Carey, deceased; Ensign A. E. Stabb to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Carter promoted.

20th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major T. C. Lyons to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel A. Campbell, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. the Hon. A. E. P. Vereker to be captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Lyons.

22nd Foot—Capt. Edward Simeon Webber Smith to be major, without purchase, vice Henry Draper Neville, deceased; Capt. James John Dudgeon, from 80th foot, to be captain, vice Charles Tucker, who exchanges; Lieut. Robert Conway Dobbs Ellis to be captain, without purchase, vice Smith.

23rd Foot—Capt. Charles Hewett, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Spalding S. Evans Gordon, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached majority.

25th Foot—Capt. Thomas Edwin Blomfield to be major, by purchase, vice Mawdittly Gausson Best, who retires; Lieut. Horatio Bland to be captain, by purchase, vice Blomfield; Ensign Alexander Bain Cishols to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bland.

30th Foot—Lieut. Charles James Palmer Clarkson to be captain, by purchase, vice Edward Newstead Falkner, who retires; Ensign Henry Horace Eden to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarkson.

31st Foot—Lieut. Frederick Young Cassidy to be captain, without purchase, vice Alexander Edgar McGregor, deceased; Ensign William Edward Tibbetts to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cassidy.

36th Foot—Assistant Surgeon St. John Killery, from the Staff, to be assistant surgeon, vice Tobin, who exchanges.

45th Foot—Lieut. Edward Gambier Elliot Atherley to be captain, without purchase, vice Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Downe

Griffith, who retires upon full pay; Ensign James Hett Tennant to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Atherley; Ensign Forbes William Guernsey to be quartermaster, vice Richard Power, who retires on half-pay.

46th Foot—Richard Lawrence William Moore Smith Maydwell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Howorth, promoted.

50th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Owen Owen, from the Staff, to be assistant surgeon, vice Johnston Ferguson, appointed to the staff.

53rd Foot—Major A. R. Harenc, from the 97th Foot, to be major, vice F. A. Walter, who exchanges.

55th Foot—John Eastlake Lee, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, promoted.

56th Foot—Lieut. A. N. Bolton to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Thompson, who has resigned that appointment.

59th Foot—Ensign C. A. L. A. French, from the 34th Foot, to be ensign, vice Hutton promoted.

60th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Keith is Blaikie, not "Blakie," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 12th ult.

61st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. Rainey to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Col. W. Jones, C.B., who retires on half-pay; Captain and Brevet Major A. W. Gordon to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Rainey; Lieut. H. J. Yonge to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Gordon; Ensign C. H. Atkinson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Yonge.

63rd Foot—Major W. F. Carter to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice T. Harries, who retires; Captain and Brevet Major C. Le Mesurier Carey to be major, by purchase, vice Carter; Lieut. S. Moore to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Carey; Ensign J. S. Smyth to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moore.

64th Foot—Ensign F. E. Wilson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice H. Davies, who retires.

69th Foot—Ensign James Blakie Keith from the 60th Foot, to be ensign, vice Brace, promoted in the Military Train.

70th Foot—Ensign Charles Hamilton Prior, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles William Quin, deceased.

76th Foot—George Douglas Cookson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pusey, promoted.

80th Foot—Captain Charles Tucker, from 22nd Foot, to be captain, vice James John Dudgeon, who exchanges.

82nd Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. Watson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel the Hon. P. E. Herbert, C.B., who retires upon half-pay; Captain and Brevet Major H. C. Marriott, to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Watson; Lieutenant J. S. Hand to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Marriott; Ensign J. Johnston to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hand.

88th Foot—Captain Shurlock Henning to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Gilling Maynard, who retires; Lieutenant Edward Hopton to be captain, by purchase, vice Henning; Ensign Arthur Allen Owen to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hopton.

92nd Foot—Lieutenant J. Malley, from the Military Train, to be lieutenant, vice F. Roberts, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Ensign Robert Anderson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knipe, whose promotion by purchase on the 22nd of June has been cancelled; Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Herbert Orpen, from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice John Clarke, M.D., appointed to the staff.

97th Foot—Major F. A. Walter, from the 53rd Foot, to be Major, vice A. R. Harenc, who exchanges.

100th Foot—Staff Surgeon J. S. Chartres to be surgeon, vice Barrett, placed upon half-pay.

2nd West India Regiment—Major T. H. Smith to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice T. Gibbings, who retires; Major P. J. Macdonald, from half-pay unattached, vice J. O. Bovill, who exchanges; Captain W. Hill to be major, by purchase, vice Smith; Lieutenant H. J. Wise, to be captain, without purchase, vice J. L. Byrne, deceased; Lieutenant A. T. Jones, from the 1st Foot, to be captain, by purchase, vice Hill; Ensign F. L. Mathews to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Wise; Ensign H. Lowry to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice M. J. Macnamara, deceased; A. Roger, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Mathews; F. A. Browne, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Lowry; Ensign Sidney Watkin Williams to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles Bury Cradock, deceased; George Hibbert Anchitel Kinloch, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Williams; Assistant-Surgeon Edward Joseph Boulton, from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Charles Bagot, M.B., deceased.

3rd West India Regiment—Captain F. G. N. Clarke to be major, by purchase, vice W. B. Robinson, who retires; Lieutenant H. C. De la Poer Beresford to be captain, by purchase, vice Clarke.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Albert William Money, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wilford, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Lucius F. B. Carey to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Augustus Curzon, who retires; Assistant-Surgeon James T. Tulloch, M.D., from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice David Cullen, M.D., appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons.

UNATTACHED.—Ensign Colin Macdonald, half-pay 50th Foot, Town Major at Montreal, to be lieutenant, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assistant-Surgeon John Low Erskine, M.D., from the 4th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Arthur Herbert Orpen, appointed to the 95th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Johnston Ferguson, from the 50th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Edward Joseph Boulton, appointed to the 2nd West India Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Yorke Hobart Johnson, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Arthur Charles Gaye, appointed to the 4th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon John Clarke, M.D., from the 95th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice James Tulloch Tulloch, appointed to the Rifle Brigade; Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. J. Scott, to be staff surgeon, vice Knox, placed upon half-pay; Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Tobin, from the 36th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Killery, who exchanges.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon. Percy Egerton Herbert, C.B., from the 82nd Foot, to be deputy-quartermaster general at head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon. Alexander

Gordon, C.B., half-pay unattached, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

BREVET.—Major and Brevet-Col. John Garvoch, half-pay Unattached, to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general, while in command of a brigade. Lieut.-Col. George Erskine, half pay Unattached, Deputy Inspector of Volunteers, having on the 8th of August, 1860, completed the qualifying service for the rank of colonel, under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be col. in the army. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Downe Griffith, retired full-pay, 45th Foot, to have the honorary rank of col. in the army. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Garstin, retired full-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of col. in the army. Captain William Gray, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, to be major in the army. A. S. Fraser, Esq., to have the local rank of major in the army while employed in Syria. Surgeon-Major Alexander Gibson, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, retired upon full-pay, to have the honorary rank of deputy inspector-gen. of hospitals.

The following promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Gen. John Carfrae, Madras Infantry, on the 29th of August, 1860; and of Major-General Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 6th Oct., 1860:—

Lieut.-Gen. George Benjamin Brooks, Bombay Infantry, to be general. Major-Gen. John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-gen. Col. James Fitzgerald, Madras Infantry, to be major-gen. Col. Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry, to be major-gen.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Col. John Skardon Ramsay, Bombay Infantry, to be major-gen.

Lieut.-Col. Norman Chester Macleod, Bengal Engineers, to be col.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Lewis Hart, Bombay Engineers, to be col.

Major Henry William Preedy, Bombay Infantry, to be lieut.-col.

Major Charles Henry Winfield, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col.

Capt. James Edward Taylor, Bombay Infantry, to be major.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Lord Arthur Hay, Grenadier Guards, having completed five years' service as an Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be col. in the army. Lieut.-Col. Charles Pyndar Beauchamp Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards, having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be col. in the army. Paymaster John Holland, Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860. Paymaster Thomas Gough, Rifle Brigade, to have the honorary rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860. Quartermaster Richard Power, retired on half-pay 45th Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Hallewell, half-pay Unattached, Deputy Quartermaster General at Malta, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be col. in the army. Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, retired full-pay, 20th Foot, to have the honorary rank of colonel in the army.

The undermentioned officers having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be colonels in the army, under the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, viz.:—

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Burrows, of the Royal Artillery. Lieut.-Col. R. S. Beaton, of the Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers, upon retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of major-general, under the Royal Warrant of Nov. 3, 1854:—Brevet-Colonel E. Vicars; Brevet-Colonel J. Mawshaw.

MEMORANDA.—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Army, to be his Assist. Military Secretary.

The exchange between Capt. Douglas Ernest Manners, 10th Foot, and William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, 2nd West India Regiment, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th August, 1860, has been cancelled.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assist.-Surgeon Joseph Watts, from the 70th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Davidson, appointed to the Staff.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Robert Spencer Liddell, from the 15th Foot, to be lieut., vice Thomas Shirley Ball, who exchanges.

11th Light Dragoons—Surgeon John Burton St. Croix Crosse having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major, under the Royal warrant of 1st October, 1858.

4th Regiment of Foot—Staff-Assist.-Surgeon James Bell Jardine to be assist.-surgeon, vice Kearney, appointed to the Staff.

11th Foot—Serg.-Major John Robinson Atkins, to be quartermaster, vice William Charles Napier, dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court-Martial.

15th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Shirley Ball from the 10th Light Dragoons to be lieut., vice Robert Spencer Lyddell, who exchanges.

31st Foot—Staff-Surgeon William Freeman Daniel M.D., to be surgeon vice Atkinson, appointed to the Staff.

39th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Charles Thompson Abbott, M.B., to be surgeon, vice George Thomas Woodman, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

53rd Foot—Captain Sidney Godolphin Quicke to be major, by purchase, vice Annesley Paul Gore, who retires; Lieut. Robert Fannin Stoney, to be capt., by purchase, vice Quicke; Ensign Robert Brown to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stoney.

56th Foot—Ensign Henry John Nuthall to be lieut., without purchase vice Williams, promoted; Lieut. John William Huskisson to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Williams, promoted.

58th Foot—Major Charles Hood to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Cyprian Bridge, who retires; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles William Thompson to be major, by purchase, vice Hood; Lieut. John Augustus Tighe to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thompson; Ensign Charles Edward Foster to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tighe; William George Clayton Wade, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

70th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. William Evelyn Alston, M.D., to be assist.-surgeon, vice Watts, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

84th Foot—Surg. James M'Grigor Grant, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-major, under the Royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.



87th Foot—Surg. Richard George Davys Banon, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-major, under the Royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

89th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Sumpner Joyner to be assist.-surgeon, vice Walsh, appointed to the staff.

93rd Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Major William Gustavus Alexander Middleton to be major, by purchase, vice George Cornwall, who retires; Lieut. Arthur Collett Nightingale to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Middleton; Ensign Charles Hastie to be lieut., by purchase, vice Nightingale.

96th Foot—Capt. William Frederick Metge, from half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be capt., vice John Smith Cannon, who exchanges; Lieut. George Irwin Thompson to be capt., by purchase, vice Metge, who retires; Ensign Edward Barret Hodges Curteis to be lieut., by purchase, vice Thompson.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign Arthur F. Piercy Cosens, from the 9th Foot, to be ensign, vice Bourke, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign Andrew Halliday Hall, from the 20th Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, vice O'Shaughnessy, promoted.

UNATTACHED—Capt. and Brevet-Colonel William Henry Adams, half-pay unattached, Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military College, to be major, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Surgeon Thomas Johnston Atkinson, from the 31st Foot, to be staff-surgeon, vice Daniell, appointed to the 31st Foot.

#### To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Davidson, M.D., from the 1st Dragoon Guards, vice F. O'Connor, placed upon half-pay.

Assist.-Surgeon Thomas Walsh, from the 89th Foot, vice Alston, appointed to the 70th Foot.

Assist.-Surgeon Edward Barrett Kearney, from the 4th Foot, vice Joyner, appointed to the 89th Foot.

BREVET—Capt. Robert Petley, half-pay unattached, Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be major in the army. Capt. Francis Tower, Adjutant of the Recruiting District at Warley, to have the local rank of major while so employed.

UNATTACHED.—To be Captains without purchase: Lieutenants R. M. Rogers, from the 44th Foot, and N. Burslem, from the 67th Foot.

100th Foot—Ensign J. W. Chaplin, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bleasby appointed to the 90th Foot.

MEMO.—The next examination of candidates for admission to Sandhurst will be held during the week, which commences 17th December, 1860.

#### NAVY.

##### PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.—Commander Frederick H. Sterling, of the Hero, to be captain.

COMMANDERS.—Lieutenant Alexander Philips, of the Ariadne, to be commander; W. H. Edye to the Hero, vice Sterling, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.—William Parsons and Francis S. D. Broughton.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.—George Hancock to the Immortalité; E. P. B. Von Donnop to the Jason.

COMMANDER.—N. B. Bedingfield to the Prometheus, vice Skipwith, invalided.

LIEUTENANTS.—A. T. Denham to the Jason; A. C. Dupuis, R. Wells, H. Austin, and E. Poulden, to the Immortalité; H. T. Boyer to the Argus; R. S. Hunt (additional) for disposal, and J. T. Swann, to the Harrier; S. R. Huntley to the Arrogant (additional) for disposal; Edward L. Green and H. Eden to the Bacchantie (additional) for disposal; Richard Onslow and A. B. Wodehouse to the Marlborough (additional) for disposal; George B. Evans to the Nile (additional) for disposal; John G. F. Leacock to the Chesapeake (additional) for disposal; R. Hoops to the Illustrious, for service of the ordinary; the Hon. W. Chetwynd to the Ariadne; T. W. Simeon to the Miranda (additional) for disposal.

PAYMASTERS.—H. Gray (A), (additional), and H. G. Barlow (additional), to the Formidable; George Jeffery and E. Harris (additional), to the Indus; G. W. Anderson, to Immortalité; R. W. Warwick to the Jason; A. Barrow, to the Barracoute; J. Retallack, to the Meander (additional), for service on shore.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—F. F. Flynn, to the Argus; A. H. Kelly to the Hibernia, as hospital ship at Malta.

SECOND MASTER.—J. E. Price to the Nile.

MASTERS.—H. W. Inglis to the Gorgon; F. Townsend to the Icarus; C. G. Johnstone to the Immortalité; J. Waye to the Jason; W. H. Fawcner, to the Mersey.

STAFF-SURGEON.—John Sloan, M.D., to the Royal Adelaide, depot ship at Devonport.

SURGEONS.—William Davis, M.D., M.A., to the Immortalité; George B. Hill to the Jason; John Johnson, M.D. (c.), to the Sanspareil.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—T. W. Orwin to the Doris; H. H. J. Sterling to the Hibernia; C. C. Mitchinson (additional) to the Victory; R. E. Fisher (additional) to the Impregnable; J. Rodgers (additional) to the Nile; William Carmichael, M.D., to the Immortalité; Charles C. Mitchinson to the Jason.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—W. J. Taylor to the Radamanthus; John E. Pelley to the Immortalité; Allen C. Dennys to the Jason.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—T. O. Joynson (in charge) to the Caradoc; Thomas Backhouse to the Immortalité; Melville Maxwell to the Impregnable, as supernumerary.

SECRETARY'S CLERK.—Assistant Paymaster, James N. Robinson, to be Impregnable.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Francis Pearce from the Cressy, to the Asia, for service in the Duke of Wellington; Richard H. Cowan to the Cressy;

John Bonney to the Racoon; Thomas H. Symons to the Jason; Francis G. Barr to the Immortalité; R. J. Bird, confirmed in the Cadmus; James Roffe to the Asia for the Sutlej; Peter Wood to the Mersey.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—FIRST CLASS.—James Leatham to the Racoon; Thomas A. Simmonds to the Gorgon.—SECOND CLASS: Walter Ash to the Marlborough; G. L. D. P. Keeling, J. Ritchie and J. Stewart to the Jason; W. Young to the Pembroke.—THIRD CLASS: J. Taylor to the Hero; Peter M'Allister to the Firebrand; J. Kay to the Indus for the Procris; D. Cartmel to the Immortalité.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—FIRST CLASS: R. Jago to the Indus, h supernumerary; T. West and S. Broad to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries; Stephen Matthews to the Immortalité. SECOND CLASS: John Osborne and John Crutchley to the Immortalité. THIRD CLASS: John Ferguson to the Russell; George J. Barber, James Wootton, Joseph Tapp, to the Jason; William Stewart, W. Vincent, and George Sullivan to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries; John Reeth to the Indus, as supernumerary.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—A few days ago Dr. Macgowan delivered a lecture before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, in which, says the *Daily Post*, he contrived to lay before the members of that body a valuable and highly interesting fund of information concerning the products, manufactures, and general commercial usefulness of that immense portion of the globe, in which he has resided during so great a portion of his life. Mr. H. Van Wart presided. After speaking, at length, upon the natural productions, inventions, and manufactures of China and Japan, the lecturer said that the commercial prospects of the two countries were very uncertain. It was not enough to secure treaties; there must be something beyond that—a community of feeling and harmony of action. There were, however, three perpetual setons that were keeping up a perpetual irritation; the first was foreign possession, the next the opium traffic, and the next extra territoriality. The first was extremely offensive to the pride of the nation, and was really a source of great difficulty, because vagabonds of all classes committed atrocities of all kinds, and then took refuge beneath the flags of the nations who held the nearest cities. The second was now almost irremediable, because the Chinese had begun to grow opium themselves, and would never cease to blame Europeans for its introduction. But the third was probably the most difficult of all; we could not submit that our subjects should be tried by the Chinese laws, and yet it was a great evil not to do so, because villages were pillaged and families violated by bands of scoundrels, who claimed to be tried by laws other than the Chinese, and placed themselves under the protection of countries whom the Chinese dared not to interfere with, lest a quarrel should arise, and war should ensue. In conclusion, the lecturer expressed an opinion that if these evils were not remedied, many other expeditions like that now in China would be necessary—not only for that country but for Japan, and suggested that the first and last of them should be put a stop to by a system of passports, to be given to our own subjects only. He also took occasion to remark that his experience showed that so far from Christian mission injuring the commercial prospects of the countries by whom they were sent out, they had a contrary effect. At the close of the lecture, which was rendered the more interesting by the fact that the lecturer invited and answered questions put by the audience, Mr. J. S. Wright moved, and Mr. S. Thornton seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Macgowan, which was carried by acclamation. A similar compliment was paid to the Chairman.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL AND SIR G. GREY.—The *United Service Gazette* says:—"With reference to the reports in circulation reflecting most injuriously upon Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station, we have reason to believe that the circumstances in question have been grossly exaggerated. The Admiralty, considering the disputed facts, have done most discreetly in not acting upon an imperfect or one-sided statement, and we believe that the case will be allowed to take its regular course in a law court, when Sir Henry Keppel will have an opportunity of showing that the conduct complained of was not such as has been described, neither was it attributable solely to himself, nor to the accused lady. We have strong reasons for believing that the gallant admiral's character has been wilfully maligned."

SIR JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B.—Sir James Brooke, the *Times* says, sailed on the 20th instant from Southampton, in the *Pera*, for the seat of his government at Sarawak. The numerous friends and admirers of this distinguished man, will learn with pleasure, that his health is completely re-established, and that he is enabled once more to give the benefit of his temporary presence and advice to the enterprise with which his name is identified.

#### BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

|             |             |               |                |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 57 Dove     | 78 Drake    | 85 Cockchafer | 92 Weasel      |
| 69 Kestrel  | 79 Janus    | 86 Firm       | 93 Bouncer     |
| 70 Slaney   | 80 Havoc    | 87 Staunch    | 94 Grasshopper |
| 71 Leven    | 81 Haughty  | 89 Watchful   | 95 Banterer    |
| 72 Algerine | 82 Forester | 90 Flamer     | 96 Snap        |
| 75 Clown    | 83 Opossum  | 91 Bustard    | Sparrowhawk    |
| 76 Woodcock | 84 Starling |               |                |

In addition to the above there are ten steam transport vessels mostly belonging to the Indian navy, and 130 chartered sailing vessels for transport purposes. The *Feroze*, which has been placed at the disposal of Lord Elgin and suite, also belongs to the Indian navy. The *P. and O. str. Granada* is under the orders of Sir Hope Grant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: *Fei Ma*, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Iron Prince, Mee Lee, Zingari. American: *Pak Wan*, Willamette, Cumfa, Spark. Portuguese: *Inveigado*, Shamrock.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY FOOT CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: *P. & O.'s* steamers, *Chusan*, *Formosa*, and *Rajah*; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., *Hellasport*; Messrs. Dent and Co., *Yangtze*; Mr. Lapraik's *Undine*.

## LIST OF CONSULS IN HONG KONG.

|                              |                         |              |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| For United States.....       | James Keenan.....       | Consul.      |
| — France.....                | M. A. R. Vaucher.....   | Vice-Consul. |
| — Spain.....                 | D. José de Aguilar..... | Consul.      |
| — Portugal.....              | Manoel Pereira.....     | Do.          |
| — Netherlands.....           | A. W. P. Kup.....       | Do.          |
| — Denmark.....               | Fred. H. Bleck.....     | Do.          |
| — Free Hanseatic Towns.....  | Ludwig Wiesse.....      | Do.          |
| — Prussia.....               | G. Overbeck.....        | Vice-Consul. |
| — Sweden and Norway.....     | N. Duns.....            | Consul.      |
| — Belgium.....               | R. C. Antrobus.....     | Do.          |
| — Austria.....               | G. A. Wiener.....       | Do.          |
| — Sardinia.....              | John Dent.....          | Do.          |
| — Oldenburg and Hanover..... | C. Bredersen.....       | Do.          |

## THE OFFICIAL SALARIES AT HONG KONG.

An ordinance has been published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette* of the 18th August establishing a civil list from the 1st August, with power to appropriate the sum of £27,000 per annum towards the payment of the following salaries, which will be found to be on an increased scale to those previously existing, and which were published in our issue of the 18th Sept.

|                                            | Salaries payable whilst present incumbents are in Office | Salaries to be paid in future, as vacancies occur. |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....       | £5,000                                                   | £5,000                                             |
| Chief Justice.....                         | 2,500                                                    | 2,500                                              |
| Colonial Secretary.....                    | 1,500                                                    | 1,500                                              |
| Attorney-General.....                      | 1,000                                                    | 1,000                                              |
| Colonial Treasurer.....                    | 1,000                                                    | 1,000                                              |
| Auditor-General.....                       | 500                                                      | 500                                                |
| Surveyor-General.....                      | 1,000                                                    | 1,000                                              |
| Chief Magistrate.....                      | 1,200                                                    | 1,200                                              |
| Post-Master-General.....                   | 800                                                      | 800                                                |
| Registrar of Supreme Court.....            | 800                                                      | 800                                                |
| Colonial Chaplain.....                     | 800                                                      | 800                                                |
| Colonial Surgeon.....                      | 800                                                      | 800                                                |
| Harbour Master.....                        | 700                                                      | 700                                                |
| Registrar-General.....                     | 700                                                      | 700                                                |
| Clerks of Councils.....                    | 200                                                      | 200                                                |
| <b>Governor's Establishment—</b>           |                                                          |                                                    |
| Private Secretary.....                     | 250                                                      | 250                                                |
| <b>Colonial Secretary's Establishment—</b> |                                                          |                                                    |
| Chief Clerk.....                           | 500                                                      | 500                                                |
| 1st Clerk.....                             | 400                                                      | 400                                                |
| 2nd Clerk.....                             | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| 3rd Clerk.....                             | 280                                                      | 280                                                |
| <b>Colonial Treasurer's Establishment—</b> |                                                          |                                                    |
| 1st Clerk and Cashier.....                 | 400                                                      | 400                                                |
| 2nd Clerk and Accountant.....              | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| <b>Auditor-General's Establishment—</b>    |                                                          |                                                    |
| Clerk.....                                 | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| <b>Surveyor-General's Establishment—</b>   |                                                          |                                                    |
| 1st Clerk.....                             | 500                                                      | 400                                                |
| 2nd Clerk.....                             | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| <b>Chief Magistrate's Establishment—</b>   |                                                          |                                                    |
| Assistant Magistrate.....                  | 700                                                      | 700                                                |
| 1st Clerk.....                             | 400                                                      | 400                                                |
| 2nd Clerk.....                             | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| 3rd Clerk.....                             | 200                                                      | 200                                                |
| <b>Post Office Establishment—</b>          |                                                          |                                                    |
| Assistant Post-Master-General.....         | 500                                                      | 500                                                |
| Clerk.....                                 | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| <b>Supreme Court</b>                       |                                                          |                                                    |
| Crown Solicitor.....                       | 250                                                      | 250                                                |
| Deputy Registrar.....                      | 400                                                      | nil                                                |
| Clerk of Court.....                        | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| Judge's Clerk.....                         | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| <b>Harbour Master's Establishment—</b>     |                                                          |                                                    |
| 1st Clerk.....                             | 400                                                      | 400                                                |
| 2nd Clerk.....                             | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| <b>Registrar-General's Establishment—</b>  |                                                          |                                                    |
| 1st Clerk.....                             | 300                                                      | 300                                                |
| 2nd Clerk.....                             | 250                                                      | 250                                                |
| <b>Total.....</b>                          | <b>£47,860</b>                                           | <b>£47,360</b>                                     |

## Monetary and Commercial.

Since the mail of the 10th instant, very important changes have taken place in the Money Market. A heavy and constant drain for gold upon the reserves of the Bank of France for the last month, caused partly by payments for corn and partly by unproductive expenditure, to which French statesmen and capitalists are committed abroad, caused large purchases to be made here at a premium upon the fixed Mint price. These operations drew gold largely from the Bank; and about the date of our last, arrangements had been concluded for withdrawing £1,000,000 in the course of three days. £600,000 had actually been withdrawn, when the Bank Directors took the unusual step of holding a special court the same evening, at which they advanced the rate of discount from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. The next day the Bank of France responded, by advancing their minimum from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.: and the following Thursday the Bank of England adopted the still more decided measure of advancing from 5 to 6 per cent., at which the rate now remains.

These measures have had the effect of arresting the drain upon the Bank of England. But the efflux from the Bank of France continuing, that establishment found itself compelled, in order to meet the demands upon it, to apply for assistance to the Bank of England. The application was for the loan of £2,000,000 gold upon the deposit of £3,000,000 silver, upon the understanding that the Bank of England should be at liberty either to sell or to retain the silver. In other words, the operation, under these conditions, amounted to a sale of so much gold to France. The transactions having only just been completed, sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain whether it will be adequate to meet the drain by which our neighbours are inconvenienced. At present, success seems doubtful, first, because it is still necessary to import corn to supplement the deficient harvest; and next, because French capitalists, instead of restricting their foreign operations, are increasing them by the negotiations of a loan of £16,000,000 to Turkey. The price of this loan is somewhere about 53, at 6 per cent., which greatly diminishes the nominal amount, but the actual sum will have to be provided in gold, and Turkish necessities being extremely urgent, it must be provided in a comparatively short time. There is, therefore, not much prospect of a falling off in the demand for gold.

In London, the transactions with the Bank of France has greatly contributed to remove the anxieties that the gold movement had engendered. The Money Market, from being excessively tight, has become entirely relaxed; and the best bills, which a few days ago could not be done at 6 per cent., now find takers at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The supplies have suddenly increased, and all the leading establishments have more money than they can employ.

Consols have improved, and they now stand at  $93\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with rather a good inquiry. Indian Rupee securities are nominally a point higher, but there is no demand, and if any amount were offered, it is improbable that the improvement would be sustained. The Banks are the principal buyers.

In consequence of large amounts of bar silver being offered from the Continent, and there being now no demand for the East, sales have to-day been effected at 61½d. per oz., including the small quantity brought by the last West Indian steamer. This establishes a decline of ½d. per lb. from the last price. Nothing is doing in Mexican dollars.

It is understood that Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, of the firm of Finlay, Hodgson, and Co., is the Bank director who will be recommended, in March next, to succeed Mr. Latham as deputy governor.

The *Para*, which left Southampton on the 20th, took out £173,157 in specie, of which £79,082, was in gold, and £94,075 in silver. There was sent in silver £19,444 to Shanghai, £10,264 to Foo-chow-Foo, and £16,494 to Hong Kong, and in gold to Singapore £540. The rest was thus distributed:—£50,000 gold, on Government account, to Malta; £15,000 gold, to Alexandria; £7,000 gold, to Mauritius; £1,000 gold, to Ceylon; £5,542 gold, and £23 silver, to Madras; £27,110 silver, to Calcutta, and £20,750 gold.

## RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLES.

The *Queen Victoria* has now completed the lading of her portion of the cable, about 400 miles, and proceeds to sea in a few days for Singapore, calling at the Cape. The usual tests have been applied to the cable, and it has been pronounced the most perfect one yet constructed.

The core is composed of seven 17-gauge copper wires, and insulated in the usual way, by means of a half-inch gutta-percha covering. This will give a weight of about two tons to the mile, the cable being seven-eighths of an inch diameter. The core is served with hemp, and the yarn is put on spirally in the opposite direction to the wire coating, for the sake of securing additional strength. The wire coating consists of 18 No. 11 iron wire for the deep sea portion of the cable, while the shore-ends are covered with 12 No. 3 iron wire, and the midway with 12 No. 5 iron wire. Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. have turned out, amongst others, the following cables:—Spezzia and Corsica, Corsica and Sardinia, England and Denmark, England and Hanover, Dover and Boulogne, Sicily and Malta, Algiers and Minorca, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, part of the Atlantic Cable, the Gut of Canso, Liverpool and Holyhead, Jersey and France, Island of Gotland to Sweden, Corfu and Otranto, &c. The most, if not all of these have worked well, and it is some guarantee for the cable now under notice.

## THE MALTA CABLE.

The cable intended to connect Corfu, Otranto, and Malta, left the works of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. on the 23rd inst., on board the steamer *William Cory*. The whole line will be open as soon as the Sardinian Government are fully organised at Naples and Palermo. Our Government have already received some messages during the present week, including the one from China, noticed elsewhere.



## BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

| Shares. | Joint Stock Banks.                            | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| 100     | Agra and United Service, Limited              | 50    | 82 to 84        | ...            |
| 20      | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China | All   | 32½ to 33       | ...            |
| 25      | Chartered Merc. of India and China            | All   | 34 to 36        | ...            |
| 50      | London Joint Stock                            | 10    | ...             | ...            |
| 100     | London and Westminster                        | 20    | ...             | 31             |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                     | All   | 44 to 46        | ...            |
| 50      | Union of London                               | 12    | ...             | 28½ to 29      |
| 1,000   | MISCELLANEOUS                                 |       |                 |                |
| 1       | Atlantic Telegraph Company                    | All   | ...             | ...            |
| 1       | Great Ship Company                            | All   | 2 to 3          | ...            |
| 10      | Mediterranean Extension Telegraph             | All   | 2 to 3          | ...            |
| 50      | P. and O. Steam Company                       | All   | 74 to 76        | 75             |
| 50      | Do. new                                       | 25    | 13 to 14 p.m.   | ...            |
| 20      | Red Sea and India Telegraph                   | All   | 17 18           | 17½            |

## ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

**TEA.**—The market for the past fortnight has been very quiet. The sales of the 13th went heavily, whilst the rise in the Bank rate also had an unfavourable effect upon the general tone of the market, and prices, though not quoted lower, were in favour of buyers. During the past week the arrivals of Kaisow and Moning of new season have been freely offered, and the sales of the former description show a decline of fully 1d. per lb., and the trade buying with but little spirit. The new Monings will prove a great disappointment, if the cargo of the *North Fleet* may be taken as a fair specimen of the out-turn of the crop; they are deficient both in quality and leaf, but have found buyers to a moderate extent from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., being the full relative value. Low and good common congous have been but little inquired for, and prices are ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower, good common being 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. The fair to good flavory kinds show a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. and are difficult of sale. Fair to good Ho-Hows, Ning Chows and second class Monings and Wopaks have been almost without inquiry, and prices are ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Kaisows of fair to good quality must be quoted fully 1d. per lb. lower, whilst fine have commanded former rates. In old season good and fine Monings business has been small at lower prices. Of the new season's we have written above. The new Tayshans have not yet been sold. Good to fine Oolongs have been sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Souchongs remain as before—also flowery Pekoes. Common scented capers sold 1d. per lb. lower at public sale. The new season's are inquired for, and good quality readily saleable. Scented orange Pekoes are not much in request, but prices are fairly supported. Green teas show a steady improvement in demand at fully previous prices for fair to good Gunpowders and young Hysons. Common to fair Hysons are also wanted, but good and fine continue neglected.

**SILK.**—We have but little change to notice in the condition of this market. Business has been on a moderate scale, and quotations are about as last quoted, say:—

|                      | s. d. | s. d.   | Superior. | s. d. | s. d.   |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|
| Tsatsee, No. 1 and 2 | 23    | 6 to 25 | 0         |       |         |
| " No. 3 and 4        | 21    | 6 to 23 | 0         |       |         |
| " No. 5              | 21    | 0 to 21 | 6         |       |         |
| Tayshan              | 16    | 6 to 19 | 0         | 20    | 0 to 22 |
| Ditto, long reel     | 17    | 6 to 18 | 6         | 19    | 0 to 20 |
| Canton               | 9     | 0 to 17 | 0         | 17    | 0 to 19 |
| Chinese thrown       | 17    | 6 to 21 | 0         | 22    | 0 to 23 |
| Japan                | 16    | 0 to 20 | 0         | 22    | 0 to 30 |
| Yucufa               | 14    | 0 to 24 | 6         |       |         |

**SUGAR.**—With a continued disinclination to purchase, the market has been extremely dull and inactive since our last advice; the firmness of most holders has prevented a general decline, but in the limited business done a reduction of fully 6d. per cwt. has been partially established; 5,732 bags Penang at public sale went off heavily, but a decline of 6d. to 9d. per cwt. being submitted to, about three-fourths were taken at and afterwards, viz., common and middling browns, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; good and fine, 38s. to 39s.; low to good yellow, 39s. 6d. to 42s. 6d., viz., 556 baskets, 48 bags Java, which being held firmly, barely one-third was taken at and after the sale, viz., fine brown at 41s.; low to good yellow bought in at 42s. to 44s. The sale of the Dutch Trading Company, held on the 22nd, comprised only 17,191 baskets Java, which went off at an advance of 1 guilder on the valuations.

**COFFEE.**—The Colonial market has had a steadier appearance. Plantation Ceylon has been in fair request, and besides 176 casks, and 251 barrels and bags at public sale, 300 casks have been sold privately at a slight improvement on last week's rates; low middling and middling, 69s. to 72s. Native also has been rather more inquired for, and small sales have been concluded at somewhat better prices.

**RICE.**—The business has been very limited, say about 10,000 bags, mostly common old Rangoon and Moulmein, at 10s. 1½d. to 10s. 6d.; at auction, 10,964 bags Java met few offers, and only about 2,000 bags have been taken at and since, low middling and middling white, 13s. to 14s.; bold, 16s.; the rest being withdrawn at from 14s. to 16s. 6d.; 3,630 bags Nakrenzie and 838 bags Moulmein (damaged) were mostly realised at 9s. 6d. to 11s.

**PEPPER.**—A dull tone exists in the market; of 4,062 bags Singapore Black, in public sale, about half found buyers, fair quality 4d.; common and a large portion good first and second-class sea-damaged at 3½d. to 4d. White is also rather cheaper, and of 537 bags Singapore only 100 bags were sold, middling 6d.; fair 6½d. to 6d.

**SAGO.**—Only a small proportion of 1,808 boxes, at auction, has been sold, common medium pearl, 17s.; fair bright medium, 18s.

**SALES OF FLOUR** have been made at 18s., at auction, to the extent of about 500 bags.

**SPICES.**—Cinnamon market dull, quotations 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. for first quality, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. for second. Cassia Lignea: The demand is checked; of 812 boxes, at auction, very little more than one-fourth sold at 87s. to 96s. per cwt. for 3rd to 1st pile. Cassia Buds: Market firm and

scarce. Cloves: Zanzibarare ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer, and good business has been done privately at 3½d. to 4½d. per lb.; 60 bags, at auction, retired; but 12 cases Penang sold under the hammer, at 1s. to 1s. 4d. Mace: 69 cases of Penang sold, at auction, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. for good red, and 9d. to 1s. for common. Nutmegs have declined fully 1d.; 229 cases Penang and 12 cases Singapore brought to auction, and three-fourths sold at 2s. 11d. to 4s. 2d. per lb. for good to very fine bold, and 1s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. ordinary small to very good medium.

**HEMP.**—Of 1,747 bales offered at auction, about one-third found buyers, at £24. 15s. to £26 per ton for fair to good roping, being full prices.

**COTTON.**—Market more quiet, and sales have been at lower rates; quotations 3d to 5½d. for Surat.

**JAPAN WAX.**—359 cases were sold on the 15th, Block 61s. to 62s. Saucer 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d., and on the 16th 498 boxes were partly sold at Block 62s., Saucer 64s. to 66s.

**TOBACCO.**—No change in this market.

**TIN.**—Market steady, and sales at quotations for arrival, and on the spot, Banca at 134s. to 135s., and Straits 130s. to 131s., Antimony Ore

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—India-rubber: Depression in this market continues; sales of a few tons at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. Camphor: rates have advanced from £6 12s. 6d. to £8 15s., at which rate large clearances are now being effected. Sapanwood: market dull, 14 tons Siam sold at £6 17s. 6d., and 9 tons of Manila at £9 10s. Soy: quiet, 93 hds. China offered at auction, and a few sold at 4s. 2d. per gal.; and of 1,132 tubs Japan, half sold at 1s. per gal., being much out of condition. Rhubarb: transactions small, at previous quotations. Mother-o'-pearl shells: market firm at 125s. to 140s. for Singapore, and 105s. to 125s. for Manila. Star anniseed: small sales at 75s. to 80s. Sticlac: 41 cases Siam sold at auction at 87s. 6d. to 90s. Gum Benjamin: sales at £6 10s. to £6 15s. Gamboge: nominal, at £7 to £8 for pure, 18 cases at auction retired. Gambier: sales at auction of 2,373 bales at 17s. to 17s. 6d. Cutch: 1,400 bags sold at 25s. to 25s. 6d. Rattans: sales of 2,558 bales of Penang, and 1,027 of Akyab, at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 11d. per cwt. Elephants' teeth: no sales reported. Vermillion: nominal, at 3s. to 3s. 1d. Galangal root: nominal, at 25s. to 28s. Cubebs: sales at auction retired, quotation £10 10s. to £11. Dragons' blood: in reeds £10 to £13, no sales. Galls: firm, with inquiry for good blue. 1,007 packages Japan sold at auction at 54s. 6d. per cwt. for fine sifted; 46s. to 50s. good unsifted; and 22s. to 33s. siftings and broken pieces; prices being irregular, and 3s. to 5s. lower. Rum: No transactions of any note.

## ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

**IRON.**—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 7s. 6d. to £6. 12s. 6d.; nail rods, £6. 15s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails, £5. 10s. to £7.

**STEEL.**—Swedish keg, £18. 10s. to £19. 10s.

**COFFER.**—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

**TIN.**—136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, 1 C., 31s. to 32s. per box.

**LEAD.**—English pig, £21. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22. 2s. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £20 to £20. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

## EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &amp;c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

|              | Gold.   | Silver.    |
|--------------|---------|------------|
| Shanghai     | —       | £1,405,004 |
| Foo-Chow-Foo | —       | 46,745     |
| Hong Kong    | £40,646 | 2,169,240  |
| Manila       | —       | —          |
| Singapore    | 7,535   | 269,880    |
| Penang       | —       | 18,880     |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                 | Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | House Bills, 60 days' sight. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills | 4s. 9d. ½                   | Buy at 4s. 10d.              |
| On Hong Kong, ditto             | 4s. 9d. ½                   | Do. 4s. 10d.                 |

## GOLD AND SILVER.

|                              | s. d. | s. d.            |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce) | ...   | ...              |
| Spanish Doubloons            | ...   | 3 16 3 to 3 16 6 |
| United States Gold Coin      | ...   | 3 16 3           |
| Silver in Bars               | ...   | 0 5 1 ½          |
| Mexican Dollars              | ...   | 0 5 2 ½          |
| Carolin Dollars              | ...   | 0 6 3            |

## MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market was very inanimate and depressed at the commencement of the week, and cloths were 3d. to 4½d. per piece down. Yarns were ½d. per lb. cheaper. Some rather better accounts are said to have been received from Calcutta, and there has been more demand for 40 inch shirtings of 7lb. and 8½lb. weight. Some business has also been done in water twist and mock water. Sellers are firmer in their resistance to the low prices lately offering.

|                                                 | s. d.          | s. d. |                                       | s. d.         | s. d. |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, per lb.                 | 0 10½ to 0 10½ |       | Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard    | 3 6 to 4 9    |       |
| Ditto, 20-32                                    | 0 11... 0 12½  |       | Ditto, assorted, per ditto            | 3 0 ... 4 6   |       |
| Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 lb. 2 oz. per piece | 7 1½ ... 7 3   |       | Velvets, 22 in. per yard              | 0 8 ... 0 10  |       |
| Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece                     | 9 0 ... 10 6   |       | Velveteens 18 to 26 in.               | 0 6 ... 1 0   |       |
| Ditto White, 44 to 64 reed, per piece           | 7 6 ... 9 6    |       | Damasks (cotton), per pce.            | 18 0 ... 25 0 |       |
| Ditto, figured, ditto                           | 10 3 ... 15 0  |       | Chintzes, per piece                   | 7 0 ... 8 6   |       |
| T. Cloths, 33 in. by 24 yds., ditto             | 5 6 ... 8 3    |       | Handkerchiefs 32 by 32                | 2 3 ... 4 6   |       |
| Medium Cloths, per yard                         | 6 ... 9 6      |       | Grey Twills, 40 yards p. yd           | 0 3½ ... 0 4  |       |
| Camlets, per pce.                               | 30 0 ... 36 0  |       | Jaconet White, 43 in. per piece       | 8 9 ... 17 6  |       |
| Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce.                   | 28 0 ... 36 0  |       | Cambres, 42 in. 12 yard               | 7 6 ... 13 0  |       |
| Ditto, assorted kinds, do.                      | 27 0 ... 34 0  |       | Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in. by 24 yards | 13 0 ... 15 0 |       |
| Lastings, per piece                             | 30 0 ... 55 0  |       | Maddopolars, white, 33 in. 24 yards   | 4 0 ... 9 6   |       |
|                                                 |                |       | Domestics, 35 in. per yard            | 0 2½ ... 0 5  |       |

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

| Date.    | At            | From         | Ship.               | Captain.     |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Nov. 23  | Falmouth      | Japan        | Kate Cleather       | Jones.       |
| — 20     | London        | Shanghai     | Jubilee             | Hosack.      |
| — 16     | Deal          | Foo-chow Foo | Cyclone             | Barrett.     |
| — 21     | Gravesend     | Do.          | Leichhardt          | Cobb.        |
| — 16     | Do.           | Do.          | Babin Hood          | Freeman.     |
| — 16     | Do.           | Canton       | Northfleet          | Manby.       |
| — 19     | Do.           | Do.          | Southern Cross      | Robinson.    |
| — 21     | Do.           | Do.          | Veronica            | Pena.        |
| — 15     | Do.           | Hong Kong    | Asia                | Iversen.     |
| — 15     | Cowes         | Do.          | Richard             | Rastard.     |
| Sept. 30 | C. Las        | Manila       | Maria Clotilde      | Aguirre.     |
| Nov. 16  | Liverpool     | Manila       | Cervantes           | Indiman.     |
| — 1      | Boston        | Do.          | Indiman             | Wiedemann.   |
| Oct. 29  | Abo           | Batavia      | Wiedemann           | Halklosser.  |
| Nov. 13  | Texel         | Do.          | Clio                | Wynmalen.    |
| — 18     | Do.           | Do.          | Zwyger              | Hoogland.    |
| — 16     | Off the Wight | Do.          | President Platt     | Harten.      |
| — 16     | Brouwershaven | Do.          | Catharine Maria     | V. d. Tak.   |
| — 21     | Folkestone    | Do.          | Schoon Verb na      | Bruggen.     |
| — 18     | Brouwershaven | Do.          | Konningen Vaterland | Fagg.        |
| — 18     | Do.           | Do.          | Guinea              | De Meester.  |
| — 18     | Portland      | Do.          | William David       | De Boer.     |
| — 19     | Brouwershaven | Do.          | Johanna Christina   | Zelt.        |
| — 20     | Texel         | Do.          | Kandanganher        | Rogers.      |
| — 20     | Do.           | Do.          | Barend Willem       | Kronmunn.    |
| — 20     | Do.           | Do.          | Cecilia             | Portengen.   |
| — 20     | Do.           | Do.          | Henriette           | Thomson.     |
| — 20     | Do.           | Do.          | Oscar lat           | Sneltjes.    |
| — 20     | Do.           | Do.          | Professor Suringar  | Van Duyn.    |
| — 20     | Do.           | Do.          | Vice-Admiral Gobins | Nicola.      |
| — 20     | Do.           | Padang       | Do.                 | Morgue.      |
| — 18     | Brouwershaven | Do.          | Do.                 | Montechiaro. |
| — 16     | Marasilles    | Sumatra      | Do.                 | Fletcher.    |
| — 16     | Gronoa        | Do.          | Numa Vidal          | Bingham.     |
| — 14     | Liverpool     | Singapore    | Tigris              | Lamb.        |
| — 16     | Do.           | Do.          | Versailles          | Gachet.      |
| — 16     | Do.           | Do.          | Eliza Hands         | Harper.      |
| — 17     | Gir die       | Do.          | Michel Montaign     | Petersen.    |
| — 21     | Deal          | Do.          | Prince Alfred       | Wilson.      |
| — 22     | Do.           | Do.          | Sir Robert Peel     | Brown.       |
| — 23     | London        | Penang       | William Giles       | Smith.       |
| — 22     | Liverpool     | Rangoon      | Louisiana           | Winter.      |
| — 20     | London        | Do.          | Hooghly             | Hannagan.    |
| — 14     | Off Falmouth. | Akyab        | Belize              | Huntmann.    |
| — 14     | Liverpool     | Do.          | Queen's Own         | Dupont.      |
| — 16     | Falmouth      | Do.          | Clemens             | Muller.      |
| — 17     | Harve         | Do.          | Ville de Baise      |              |
| — 21     | Liverpool     | Basscin      | Imia Brons          |              |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date.   | From           | For             | Ship.         | Captain.    |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Nov. 14 | Shields        | Shanghai        | Naval Brigade | Bennett.    |
| — 17    | Liverpool      | Do.             | Allison       | Tomlinson.  |
| — 21    | London         | Do.             | Ziba          | Lacomte.    |
| Oct. 31 | Rio Janeiro    | Do.             | Pescatore     | Beny.       |
| Nov. 16 | Newport        | Do.             | Parcifer      | Behrens.    |
| — 10    | London         | Hong Kong       | Sultana       | Korner.     |
| — 13    | London         | Do. via Cardiff | Manila        | Rickaby.    |
| — 16    | Newport        | Hong Kong       | Ranger        | Devies.     |
| — 17    | Cardiff        | Do.             | Zanzibar      | Walter.     |
| — 23    | London         | Do.             | Runnymede     | Buitenzorg. |
| — 20    | Newport        | Do.             | Gesuni        | Alliance.   |
| — 8     | Glasgow        | Macassar        | Sophie        | Kamehameha. |
| — 14    | Off Folkestone | Do.             | Benin         | Van Appen.  |
| — 21    | Deal           | Batavia         | Buitenzorg    | Crawford.   |
| — 13    | Hamburg        | Do.             | Alliance      |             |
| — 18    | Liverpool      | Singapore       | Kamehameha    |             |

## LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Empress of India, Glencune. For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong and Foo-chow-Foo: Falcon. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Georgiana Chrysolite, Napoleon III., Ethereal, Veronica, Southern Cross. For Batavia, Tagal, &c.: Etha. For Singapore and Penang: William and Jane, Pilgrim.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Pepita Gertruida. For Shanghai: Clara Novello, Sharpshooter. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Invincible, Ellen Rodger, Nippon, Velocidade. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Java, Seaforth, Margaretha Johanna, Souverein. For Batavia and Singapore: Lettice Catherine. For Singapore: Titania, Tigris, Mayola.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Prince Charlie. For Batavia and Sourabaya: City of Glasgow.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Saturnus. For Shanghai and Hong Kong: Ceres. For San Francisco: Elise Schmidt.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Belderdyk. For Sourabaya: Celebes.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Staatsraad van Hoven, Maastrom, Canton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Jason, Delft, Cortegene. For Kanagawa: Governor van Swieten. For Singapore: Boni. For Sourabaya, Cheribon, Alcor, Ternate.

## SPOKEN.

ZEENYMPH (Dutch barque), bound to Batavia, Sept. 1, 39 S., 22 E. COROMANDEL, Liverpool to China, Oct. 31, 49 N., 10 W. ZEELUST (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 9, 39 S., 53 E. HERO, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Sept. 18, 21 S., 58 E. ALICE, London to Singapore, Sept. 10, 40 S., 56 E. MARIE (French ship), Marseilles to Singapore, Aug. 15, 36 S., 1 E. KAF HOORN, Dik, Rotterdam to Sourabaya, Aug. 31, off Rio Janeiro. FIDELIO, Hanschildt, Hamburg to Macassar, Oct. 26, 41 N., 7 W. MENCIUS, Liverpool to Hong Kong, July 26, 36 N., 17 W. DOELWYK, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 15, 20 S., 33 W. JUNO (barque), of Hamburg, from Amoy, Sept. 12, 22 N., 167 E. CONSTANCE, Cardiff to Shanghai, Oct. 16, 40 N., 13 W. WEST AUSTRALIAN, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 27, 9 N., 25 W. JOHANNA MARIA (Dutch bq.), Rotterdam to Batav., Sept. 27, 9 N., 25 W.

EGIDIA ET PAULINA (S.), of Bremen, from H. Kong, Sept. 14, 12 N., 110 E. JOHANNA, Batavia to Hamburg, Sept. 23, 15 S., 17 W. JAN DE WITT, Rotterdam to Singapore, Oct. 31, 49 N., 8 W. CONSTANCE (barque), London to Hong Kong, Oct. 2, 5 N., 23 W. DELHI (ship), Liverpool to Hong Kong, Oct. 3, 8 W., 25 N. CHARLOTTE JANE, London to Singapore, Sept. 1, 38 S., 24 E. CURLEW, Boston to Hong Kong, Sept. 20, 8 S., 32 W. OTTOLINA, Liverpool to Batavia, Oct. 4, 14 S., 32 W. ANNA DIGNA, Ouman, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Nov. 3, 44 N., 15 W. CECROPS (Danish ship), Batavia to Bremerhaven, Oct. 30, 43 N., 19 W. MALAY (Dutch barque), Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 6, 1 S., 31 W. RECOVERY (Hamburg brig), Batavia to Hamburg, Sept. 16, 24 S., 3 E. ADRIANA PETRONELLA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 3, 6 N., 24 W. GOEDE VERTROUWEN, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 25, 36 N., 13 W. ANNA AND ELISE, Amsterdam to Samarang, Oct. 4, 2 S., 32 W. CHILE, London to Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 12, 9 N., 26 W. SWIRLEN (Dch. brig), Batavia to Rotterdam, 34 days, Sept. 5, 35 S., 24 E. GRIFFIN, Macao to London, Sept. 27, 35 S., 17 E. JAMES PANTON (Danish ship), from Batavia, Sept. 24.

## EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Intrepid, Carioca, Carnatic, Griffin, Cornelia, Hero, Gleaner, Polmaise, Dewa Gungadur, Langdale, Fairy, H. Liduina, Wellington, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Flying Cloud, Maggie, Westminster, Crest of the Wave, Broadwater, Peterborough, Challenger, Ukko, Maida, Ceylon, Falcon, Ceylon, Ann Lee, Spirit of the Deep, Ballarat, Lucknow, Kelso, Crystal Palace. At Liverpool: Koh-i-noor, Romeo, Jessie Beazley. At outports: Jupiter, Albatross, Thomas Sparks, Roska, Celestial, Queen of the Ocean.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, John and Isabella, Commodore, Reward, William Stewart, Gala, Hawthorn, Victor, General Wyndham, Oryx, Queen Mab. At Liverpool: Conference, Rose. At outports: Medora, Zambesi, Brockelman.

From MANILA.—At London: Carausius, Amoor, Menam. At Liverpool: Idas, Monsoon, Matilda. At Cork: Casas, Britannia.

From PENANG.—At London: Rob Roy, Jalawar, Germania, Three Bells, Toronto.

From BATAVIA.—At London: William Simpson. At outports: Chili, Cecrops, Eberhard, Adolph. At Falmouth: General Jacobi, Koning Willem III.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

For Australia there is rather more inquiry for handy vessels at £3. 15s. to £4. 5s. per register ton N.M.M. For Calcutta 37s. 6d. on dead weight capacity, Bombay 37s. 6d. to 40s., Hong Kong, 75s. per register ton, Shanghai, 80s., are the highest rates obtainable. For coals to India tonnage offers sparingly, but rates do not improve, the contractors being tolerably well supplied. Bombay, £40, Galle, £40 to £42, Calcutta, £43. Andamans, £33, &c., are the current rates; and for Shanghai, in anticipation of a new contract, £38 to £70 is demanded.

Rates of freight current for vessels on the berth have advanced to for Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; to Hong Kong, 50s. to 55s.; to Singapore, 35s. to 45s., weight or measurement; to Manila, 40s. to 45s.; to Batavia, 40s. to 50s.

## INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; nominal quotations for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 50s., China and Manila, 60s.

## CASUALTIES.

MAURITIUS, Oct. 6.—The Louis Cezard, Thomas, from Bordeaux to Batavia, which put in here Sept. 19, leaky (making twenty inches water per hour); the Jan Van Brakel (Dutch barque), Verhey, from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put in here Sept. 24, leaky, and the James Lemon (barque), Macaulay, from London to China, which put in here Sept. 26, also leaky, are all discharging.

The Cervantes, Aguirre, which arrived at Liverpool Nov. 16, from Manila, in towing up the river came in contact with a ship, and lost fore-topmast, jibboom, fore and main-yards, &c.

The Excelsior, Faithful, from London to Shanghai, put into Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 17, much strained and leaky. She would have to discharge, be caulked throughout, and her cargo restowed.

The Macao (Dutch barque), Sunderland to Singapore, was spoken Oct. 7, 3 N., 20 W., with decks swept and loss of all boats, in lat. 40.

The America, Krause, from Newcastle to Hong Kong, put into Portsmouth Nov. 21, with loss of sails, and making five inches water per hour; she has been surveyed, and ordered to be lightened for further inspection.

The Robin Hood, Cobb, which arrived at London on Nov. 19, from Foo-chow-Foo, reports that on Aug. 13 she struck on a coral reef in the Koti Passage, Brian Island, bearing S. by W. westerly, Paujuing Island S.W. by W. 1/4 W., and the centre of Servia on Flat Island W.N.W., but got off on the flood tide, after throwing a quantity of the cargo overboard, with damage to false keel, and copper badly torn.

The Clio, Wynmalen, from the Texel for Batavia, put back Nov. 20, with loss of topgallant mast, jibboom, and other damage.

The Rocket (Am.), from Penang, which arrived at Boston Nov. 6, had thrown about 30 tons of gambier and some tea overboard during a severe gale at East, Aug. 26, in lat. 35 S., long. 27 E., in which she sprung a leak.

At MAURITIUS, Sept. 11, Lyeemoon (S.S.), Hill, from London and Cape of Good Hope, and sailed 15th for Singapore.

At ST. HELENA.—Oct. 9, Wassenaar, Hofstet, from Sourabaya, and sailed 10th for Amsterdam; 11th, Cornelia, Henderson, from Whampoa.

The steamer Rainbow, which left Glasgow for Singapore last August, is intended for the use of the Sarawak Government. The steamer City of Nantes is intended to trade between Bankok and Singapore, and is now on her passage with a cargo for the former port, despatched by Messrs. Smith and Simpson, of this City.



Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d., Illustrated,

# WILL ADAMS, THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN, A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

BY  
WILLIAM DALTON.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

## Messrs. W. P. & G. PHILLIPS,

358 & 359, OXFORD-STREET, AND 155, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,  
PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, & GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

SUPPLY all the Newest Patterns at the Lowest Rates for Regimental Messes, Naval and Military Officers and Families. Estimates and Drawings sent.

## NEW LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

OPENED TO MEET THE WANTS OF GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE GOOD  
and FASHIONABLE DRESS. A Large and well-selected Stock always kept to choose from. Gentlemen  
visiting England can depend on having the latest style, &c.

## HAMILTON AND KIMPTON, TAILORS.

(FROM MESSRS. RALPH &amp; SON'S, "HOLYLANDS")

105, STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER HALL.

## BILLIARD TABLES.

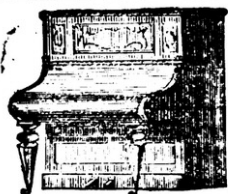
THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES APPRECIATED IN INDIA, CHINA, AND

THE COLONIES, ARE THOSE MADE BY

## THURSTON AND CO.

WHO HAVE SUPPLIED HER MAJESTY'S AND NATIVE REGIMENTS FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.



## JACKSON & PAINE, (EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)

### PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY  
FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C.

FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

## J. W. GRAY AND SON,

1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-  
STREET, LONDON, E.C.ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS  
GASFIITERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and  
every other use.Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-screwing deck  
lights.Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.  
Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.

Steam Gages and Steam Fittings.

Improved Ships' Lanthorns to prevent collision.

Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.

Steam Tea and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatuses.

Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public  
buildings.

General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS.**—Send Name and  
County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library;  
in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your  
Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours  
with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family  
Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when  
granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic  
records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the  
Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as ex-  
tracted from the British Museum, Tower of London,  
Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400  
Engravings, 5s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Gene-  
alogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute,  
25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London,  
W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 6s.

**STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER.**—with Arms,  
Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of  
CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s.  
Best Make 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLE-  
TON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-  
street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**WEDDING CARDS.**—For Lady & Gentle-  
man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden's  
Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper  
Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards,  
printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by  
return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal  
Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of  
St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**FAMILY ARMS, &c.,** Emblazoned for Paint-  
ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s.,  
Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 6s.  
Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to  
the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver  
and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Mar-  
tin's-lane, London, W.C.

**ARMS, CRESTS, &c.,** Engraved in the Best  
Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s.  
Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with  
Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letters  
1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appoint-  
ment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St.  
Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall  
Marked).** Engraved with Crest, 49s.; Large Size, for  
Arms, 75s. (On receipt of P.O. order the size will be sent  
to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cran-  
bourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.)

**THE PEN SUPERSEDED.**—Mark your  
Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen,  
Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent  
the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT  
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel  
invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a  
few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of  
Movable Numbers, 3s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 6s., with the ne-  
cessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from  
the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of  
Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-  
Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce  
them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a  
deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boil-  
ing, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered.  
Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in  
many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr.  
Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the  
finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT.

"College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

"May, 15, 1854."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker.  
T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Mar-  
tin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—DISORDERS  
OF THE HEAD.—During winter head complaints  
are apt to afflict the old, unhealthy, and debilitated.  
Giddiness, dimness of sight, or a fixed pain in the head  
demands immediate attention, or serious consequences  
will soon follow. For this class of diseases Holloway's  
Pills are unrivalled, both for warding off the premonitory  
symptoms, and likewise relieving the graver diseases—  
apoplexy, paralysis—which often comes on after repeated  
warnings have been neglected, or when the early sym-  
ptoms have not been removed. They improve digestion,  
and purify the blood. Many testimonials daily bear wit-  
ness to the curative properties of these Pills, which cannot  
do harm, but must invariably produce beneficial results,  
by expelling all impurities from the entire system.

## SUGAR MAKING MACHINERY

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, &amp; OTHERS

CONNECTED WITH THE

## SUGAR COLONIES.

## G. BUCHANAN & CO.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,  
COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE MACHINERY,  
(OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,  
ABERDEEN),25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,  
LONDON, E.C.,

SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as  
hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS,  
worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum  
Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all  
kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar  
Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and  
Drying Stoves, &c.Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially  
designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to a Pulp, and ex-  
tracting the greatest percentage of Oil.Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing  
the Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearling,  
Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the  
London Market.All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery  
arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle

having personally visited various Sugar Colonies,  
their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water  
Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years,  
as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee  
as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working  
of which they can produce numerous References and  
Testimonials.

N.B. Descriptive Catalogue of G. B. and Co.'s Machi-  
nery forwarded on application.Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all  
sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to ma-  
nufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and  
Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges,  
and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway,  
Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c. &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or  
through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.

## St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

**I. M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-  
FUMER and FANCY SOAP MAKER.** Merchants  
can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and  
upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for  
the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chapside, E.C., Sole Pro-  
prietor of the "Rose of England."

## JOSEPH ROBERTS,

ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND  
MACHINERY AGENT,

7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting,  
Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engi-  
neers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.  
**PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,  
PUMPS, &c.**

## FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and  
Finished Drawings made for every description of the above.  
Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c.  
Their construction superintended or contracted for.

## PORTSMOUTH



## PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with  
Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up  
and control in launching. Many have been laid down at  
home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons has been ordered  
or Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE  
ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

## THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

P. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET

**TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS. AGENTS WANTED.**

**PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT**  
should be used in preference to any other. It is  
greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in  
London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

**REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.**  
"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful ex-  
amination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be  
perfectly genuine, and of superior quality, equal in all  
respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is  
usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which  
bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane.  
Retailers in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford,  
Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd,  
Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

## PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

**THE MALLOW SOAP** is the best Soap for  
the Skin. Made only by J. Grossmith, 85, Newgate-  
street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting.  
Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.  
The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume  
for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d., Illustrated,

**WILL ADAMS,**  
**THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN,**  
A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

BY  
**WILLIAM DALTON.**

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

**Messrs. W. P. & G. PHILLIPS,**

358 & 359, OXFORD-STREET, AND 155, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,  
**PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, & GLASS MANUFACTURERS,**

**SUPPLY** all the Newest Patterns at the Lowest Rates for Regimental Messes, Naval and Military Officers and Families. Estimates and Drawings sent.

**NEW LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,**

**OPENED TO MEET THE WANTS OF GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE GOOD**  
and FASHIONABLE DRESS. A Large and well-selected Stock always kept to choose from. Gentlemen visiting England can depend on having the latest style, &c.

**HAMILTON AND KIMPTON, TAILORS.**

(FROM MESSRS. RALPH & SON'S, "HOLYLANDS")

105, STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER HALL.

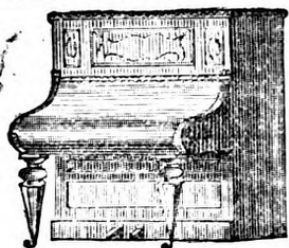
**BILLIARD TABLES.**

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES APPRECIATED IN INDIA, CHINA, AND  
THE COLONIES, ARE THOSE MADE BY

**THURSTON AND CO.**

WHO HAVE SUPPLIED HER MAJESTY'S AND NATIVE REGIMENTS FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.



**JACKSON & PAINE,**  
(EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)  
**PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.**

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY  
FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C

FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

**J. W. GRAY AND SON,**

1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-  
STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS**  
GASFIITERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and every other use.

Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-screwing deck lights.

Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.

Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.

Steam Guages and Steam Fittings.

Improved Ships' Lanthorns to prevent collision.

Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.

Steam Tea and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatuses.

Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public buildings.

General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS.**—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

**SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s.** On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**THE PEN SUPERSEDED.**—Mark your Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Munnatt F.R.S. Professor of

**SUGAR MAKING MACHINERY**

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS

CONNECTED WITH THE  
**SUGAR COLONIES.**

**G. BUCHANAN & CO.,**

Engineers and Manufacturers of  
**Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,**  
COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE MACHINERY,  
(OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,  
ABERDEEN),

25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,  
LONDON, E.C.,

**SUPPLY** with the same satisfaction as hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest percentage of Oil.

Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearlying, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power.

Having personally visited various Sugar Colonies, their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

N.B. Descriptive Catalogue of G. B. and Co.'s Machinery forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to manufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges, and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.

**St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.**

**I. M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-  
FUMER and FANCY SOAP MAKER.** Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chapside, E.C., Sole Proprietor of the "Rose of England."

**JOSEPH ROBERTS,  
ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND  
MACHINERY AGENT,  
7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.**

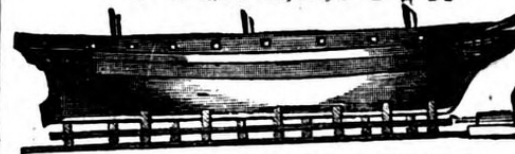
Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.

**PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,  
PUMPS, &c.,**

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above. Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

**PORTSMOUTH**



**PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.**

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at



**ASTOR HOUSE.**

SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

**GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,**

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

**MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY**

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

**SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,  
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.**

**MESSRS. R & B.** have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

**IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.**

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

**TUCKER AND SON,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.**

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country."

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

**MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.**

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

## CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,  
The French Government,  
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.  
Hon. East India Company,  
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,  
The Principal Collieries,  
Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

**FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,**

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, of any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is necessary). Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation. A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

**WALTER CARSON AND SONS,**

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**TO ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, &c.**

**HUGHES AND KIMBER,**

Manufacturers of COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, and ZINC PLATES for ENGRAVERS:  
Also of LITHOGRAPHIC and COPPER PLATE PRESSES, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES,  
MILLBOARD and ROLLING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and SCREW PRESSES.

Importers of Lithographic Stones, Fine Colours, Bronze Powders, Leaf Metal, and also Manufacturers of Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, and every article connected with Engraving, Lithography, Printing, &c.

COPPER, BRASS, and ZINC PAPER-GLAZING PLATES.

RED LION PASSAGE (No. 169), FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. MONK,

FROM

**C. BURTON'S,**

**PRACTICAL PERAMBULATOR AND INVALID**

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,**

466, NEW OXFORD-STREET LONDON

SINGLE ... .. £ 10 0 to £4 4 0  
DOUBLE ... .. 10 0 to 5 5 0

Elegance, Comfort, and Beauty are combined in these little carriages.  
Hoods of every description made and fitted.

PATENT CANOPIES FOR DITTO, 18s.

**COPY YOUR LETTERS BY****WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,**

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE  
WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and motticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

**FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES,

MANUFACTURED BY

**THOMAS CROGER,**

483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'s TERMS AND GOOD WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.

**ROYAL CUTLERY**  
**MAPPIN AND COMPANY**  
 SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS.  
**AND OF 77 & 78 OXFORD ST LONDON,**  
**OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.**

**MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,**  
**"GUARANTEED QUALITY."**

| Opposite<br>the<br>PANTHEON. | SPOONS AND FORKS.                      | FIDDLE OR PLAIN PATTERN. |                 |               | THREAD PATTERN. |               | KING'S PATTERN. |               | LILY PATTERN. | Opposite<br>the<br>PANTHEON. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|                              |                                        | Good Quality.            | Better Quality. | Best Quality. | Good Quality.   | Best Quality. | Good Quality.   | Best Quality. | Good Quality. |                              |
|                              | Table Spoons, full size ... per dozen. | 27 0                     | 36 0            | 48 0          | 54 0            | 70 0          | 56 0            | 70 0          | 54 0          |                              |
|                              | Do. Forks, do. ... "                   | 27 0                     | 36 0            | 48 0          | 54 0            | 70 0          | 56 0            | 70 0          | 54 0          |                              |
|                              | Dessert Spoons, do. ... "              | 21 0                     | 27 0            | 38 0          | 40 0            | 52 0          | 40 0            | 52 0          | 40 0          |                              |
|                              | Do. Forks, do. ... "                   | 21 0                     | 27 0            | 38 0          | 40 0            | 52 0          | 40 0            | 52 0          | 40 0          |                              |
|                              | Tea Spoons, do. ... "                  | 10 6                     | 16 0            | 20 0          | 24 0            | 30 0          | 24 0            | 30 0          | 24 0          |                              |

An inspection is earnestly requested of the Magnificent Stock in the Oxford Street Show Rooms, of Electro-Silver Plate of every description, and of Plain and Elegant or richly ornate designs.

**MAPPIN AND COMPANY,**  
**ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,**  
**AND OF 77 AND 78, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.**



**JOHN TANN'S PATENT**  
 RELIANCE LOCKS AND  
 FIREPROOF SAFES are the best  
 and cheapest safe-guard against  
 Fire and Robbery.  
 Orders transmitted direct, or  
 through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES,  
 Hong Kong.  
 WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK  
 CITY, LONDON.  
 List of sizes and prices forwarded  
 on application.

**PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.**

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

**SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.**

**PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES** and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand, London. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

**TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.**  
**UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING STICKS.**

**G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.**  
 Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks, and Life Preservers, &c., &c.  
 Price Lists sent free on application to  
 3, FINSBURY PAVEMENT; and  
 47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

**JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne**, London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swin's-lane, E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

**TUPPER AND COMPANY**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.  
 OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.  
 Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

**FIRE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE**  
 PLANT, STOCK, AND PROPERTY of the Largest Ropery and Ship Chandlery in the Country, Messrs. Frost, Brothers, of Shadwell, London. PRESERVATION of Books, Papers, and Cash, in MILNER'S SAFE, standing by the side of two other safes, (not Milner's) the contents of which were consumed.—See "Times," Sept. 7, 1860.

TO MESSRS. THOMAS MILNER AND SON, Liverpool, and 47A, Moorgate-street, City, London.  
 Gentlemen.—We have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your "Patent" Fire-resisting Safe. In the destructive fire which destroyed the whole of our premises on Sunday morning last, our books, papers, and cash, which were in the safe we purchased from you in March last, were all preserved; and this is the more remarkable because the contents of two other safes, not of your manufacture, standing in the same office within two feet of your safe, were consumed. Our most sanguine hopes have been realised in this severe test, and we leave you at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you may wish.—We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c.  
 FROST, BROTHERS.  
 Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

**LEA AND PERRINS**  
 CELEBRATED  
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

PRONOUNCED BY  
 CONNOISSEURS  
 TO BE THE  
 ONLY GOOD SAUCE,  
 AND APPLICABLE TO  
 EVERY VARIETY OF  
 DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER  
 from a MEDICAL  
 GENTLEMAN, at Madras,  
 to his Brother, at  
 WORCESTER, May, 1861  
 "Tell LEA and PERRINS  
 that their Sauce is highly  
 esteemed in India, and is, in  
 my opinion, the most palatable  
 as well as the most  
 wholesome Sauce that is  
 made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Croxall and Blackwell, and other Oldmen and Merchants, London.

Agents will be found in every city where English is spoken.



To prevent disappointment, be sure to see for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

**NO KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE** is Genuine unless it has my Trade Mark upon each label and capsule, also my name and address upon each bottle. Price 1s. per Bottle. CALEB SOUL (the only successor to the late H. Trinder), 85, Queen-street, Chapside, London. Can be ordered through any of the India Agency Houses; also of Messrs. CROXALL and BLACKWELL, London.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR** super-sees EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.  
 E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

**BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.**  
 "NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMERS BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.  
 SEYMERS & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

**H. FOGG & CO.**  
 SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,  
 AUCTIONEERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS,  
 SHANGHAI.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

**JOHN BOKKETS & SON,**  
 AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,  
 HONG KONG.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

**JOHN LITTLE AND CO.**  
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND  
 COMMISSION AGENTS,  
 SINGAPORE.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

**CHARLES GRANT AND CO.**  
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,  
 BANGKOK SIAM.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

**E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,**  
 GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT,  
 ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

**TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.**  
 SHIP CHANDLERS,  
 AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.  
 HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

**J. W. ALT,**  
 COMMISSION AGENT,  
 NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**  
 AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND  
 COMMISSION AGENTS,  
 HONG KONG.

**BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.**  
**BRIDGES AND SONS**

CONTINUE to supply orders for Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, and STOUT also PALE and STRONG ALES. This brand is now well known for its uniform good quality and careful packing. WINES AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.  
 5, WARREN-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

**TWINBROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, AND RHUBARB PILLS,** an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.  
 "Sir.—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 3, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

**KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE**, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by I. M. ROBSON, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chapside, London.



AND THE PRINCIPAL CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

## DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS AND PIANOS-MECANIKES.

WAREHOUSE, 43, WATLING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

REPRESENTED BY C. GENTILE.

### { DEBAIN'S PIANO-MECANIQUE.

PERSONS without the least knowledge of MUSIC can, on this Piano execute any and the most difficult compositions in the style of a finished Pianist, producing the varied kinds of expression, &c., as indicated by the Composer, with a truthfulness not attained by any other mechanical means. It is also provided with a Full Grand Key-Board (7 Octaves), which can be played on in the ordinary manner. These Instruments have three strings to each note and check action, and are well adapted for Exportation, being strongly made, to resist the action of extreme climates. Price from 80 Guineas to 200 Guineas.

### DEBAIN'S ANTIPHONEL, OR SUBSTITUTE FOR AN ORGANIST.

This Instrument can be placed on the Key-Board of any Organ or Harmonium, and is admirably adapted for Churches that have not an efficient organist, as by it a person without the slightest knowledge of music can, with equal facility, play the common chant or hymn tune and the mass or oratorio chorus. Price from 12 Guineas.

### DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS.

These celebrated Harmoniums, for Power, Sweetness of Tone, and Superior Construction, stand unrivalled. Price from 6 Guineas.

### DEBAIN'S HARMONICORDE.

(TESTIMONIAL FROM THE GREAT MAESTRO ROSSINI.)

MR. DEBAIN,—*I have heard with extreme pleasure your new instrument, the Harmonicorde. It is a beautiful invention, and cannot fail to be well received in the musical world.*—G. ROSSINI.

PRICE FROM SEVENTY GUINEAS.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CAN BE HEARD DAILY AT

DEBAIN'S WAREHOUSE, 43, WATLING-STREET. CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

of  
rs.  
the  
—  
L  
b-  
nd-  
or  
by

c

g-  
ve

—  
n  
by  
it.  
"

## OVERLAND ROUTE.



**COMMUNICATION** by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

## WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

Having the greater part of her cargo engaged.



**FOR BATAVIA and SOURABAYA**, with liberty to discharge cargo at an intermediate port on the coast, after leaving Batavia, the fine clipper barque **ETHA**, 3-3rds—A 1. 394 tons register—coppered. C. H. BUSCHMANN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Dock.

For terms of freight apply to Cloid and Routledge, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; or E. and W. Arnold, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

## WITH QUICK DISPATCH—HAS A LARGE PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.



**FOR SHANGHAI**, the British Clipper ship **EMPRESS OF INDIA**, A 1 13 years, 559 tons register. W. BROWN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Docks. For freight or passage apply to Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 132, Leadenhall-street.



**FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA**, the celebrated clipper ship **NAPOLEON THE THIRD**, A 1 13 years, 780 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened. R. DOBBIE, Commander; to load in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel is well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, offers a very desirable opportunity to shippers. Has magnificent accommodation for chief cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to J. I. Bennett and Wake, 77, Cornhill; or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



**FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON**, to sail 26th November, the celebrated Aberdeen-built clipper **CHRYSLITE**, 471 tons, A 1 14 years, ALEXANDER McCLELLAND, Commander; loading in St. Katharine's Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

## TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY.



**FOR HONG KONG.** The celebrated River-built Clipper Ship **NORTHFLEET**, A 1 14 years, BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Commander; 951 tons register; loading in the East India Docks. This favourite vessel, well known in the trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Edward Gellatly, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



**FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA**, with very quick despatch, the celebrated British-built clipper ship **ETHEREAL**, A 1 10 years, 796 tons register, STEPHEN JARMAN, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper, built by Messrs. John Pile and Co., the builders of the *Mirage*, *Spirit of the Age*, &c., has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

Holmes, Knevitt, and Ho'mes, 41, Princes-street, Manchester; Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C. A few midshipmen required.



**ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch** the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

| Des'tination.                        | Ships.            | To Sail.           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Algoa Bay ... ..                     | Diadem ... ..     | With des. Dec. 10. |
| Shanghai ... ..                      | Glen Clune ... .. | With des. Dec. 10. |
| Shanghai ... ..                      | Jubilee ... ..    | With des. Dec. 10. |
| Hong K'g., Whampoa, and Foo chow-Foo | Robin Hood ... .. | With des. Nov. 30. |
| Bombay ... ..                        | Moskwa ... ..     | With des. Nov. 30. |
| Calcutta ... ..                      | Cumbelani ... ..  | With des. Nov. 30. |

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

**CHINA AND JAPAN.**—A New Series of very beautiful Stereoscopic Pictures, Groups, View Street Scenes, &c.—To be had of all Dealers. Wholesale only, of G. R. and Co., 24, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

## THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

**THE SECOND** Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 13th Nov. 1860. The Subscriptions is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage.

Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad the following Agents:—

|                                                        |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Paris . . . . .                                        | G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.      |
| St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities. | Post-office.                  |
| New York . . . . .                                     | WILMER and ROGERS.            |
| Canada . . . . .                                       | THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.    |
| Malta . . . . .                                        | G. MUIR.                      |
| Alexandria . . . . .                                   | E. St. J. FAIRMAN.            |
| Point de Galle . . . . .                               | BLACK and Co.                 |
| Bombay . . . . .                                       | CHESSON and WOODHALL.         |
| Calcutta . . . . .                                     | SANDERS, CONES, and Co.       |
| Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore . . . . .               | JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore. |
| Penang . . . . .                                       | LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.    |
| Bankok . . . . .                                       | CHARLES GRANT and Co.         |
| Batavia . . . . .                                      | HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.     |
| Manila . . . . .                                       | PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.      |
| Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow, } Hong Kong.       | JOHN ROBERTS & SON,           |
| Amoy . . . . .                                         | F. D. SYME and Co.            |
| Foo-chow-Foo . . . . .                                 | HEDGE and Co.                 |
| Shanghai . . . . .                                     | H. FOGG and Co.               |
| Ningpo . . . . .                                       | WADMAN and Co.                |
| Nagasaki—Japan . . . . .                               | FRIELINK & Co.                |
| Melbourne . . . . .                                    | GORDON and GOTCH.             |
| San Francisco . . . . .                                | E. D. WATERS.                 |
| Cape Town . . . . .                                    | W. BRITAIN.                   |

And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDEL, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860. The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.